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NATURAL WONDERS OF
ANHUI.
EXPLORING CHINA'S MYSTERIOUS
CAVES.

In the southern tip of Anhui are six hsiens isolated from the rest of the province by natural barriers. This region, at present called Kuichow, was known in ancient times as Hsian-an, "New Peace." The "Three Kingdoms," speaking of this region, uses an expression something like this, "Hsian-an is notable for its mountains and rivers." This, says a writer in the *Shanghai Times*, is a very mild description of so greatly beautiful and varied a scenery.

The people of the region boast of four natural wonders. The "Yellow Mountains" are first mentioned. This high group is part of the range which separates Hsian-an from the rest of Anhui province. "Ch'ü Yün Shan" receives second notice. This is a high red sandstone hill fantastically carved by wind erosion. It is the principal Taoist shrine of that part of China. It is easy to reach and well worth the trouble of a visit.

The one generally mentioned lastly is the "Kao Hu Shan." The High Lake Mountain. This is the highest peak of an east and west mountain spur, near the middle and western border of the region. The whole region is a succession of hills and mountains, but at this point the conformation of the mountains is such that on a clear day the waters of Poyang lake, in Kiangsi province, can be seen, 60 or 70 miles to the west.

The other natural wonder of the region, which we have only recently visited, is a group of caves called "Ling Yen Tung," the "Soul of Cliff Caves," in low limestone hills in the extreme southwestern part of the district. The erosion seems to have started here when the bed of the valley was some 250 feet above its present level. Goodly caves were formed, which by solution and erosion, have degraded themselves as fast as the surrounding valleys.

"The Small North Cave" consists of three of four recesses. The caverns are not over 30 feet high and 100 wide. Stalactites and stalagmites are numerous and beautiful. Several great stalagmites bear names suggested by their fantastic shapes, such as "the Priest Gazing Heavenward."

"The Great North Cave" is said to have the most extensive tunnel system. The villagers assert that one passage has an exit in Kiangsi province at least 10 miles distant. Two local months were waited up by a previous generation after the main opening had been partly blocked with various debris left by a cave in, landslide or freshet. The people of that time naturally concluded that the mountain fairies wished to close the cave to visitors. The local people still oppose every effort to visit this cave.

THE WEIRD UNDERGROUND.

"The South Cave" was found to be vastly greater in extent than the other two visited. We spent half a day therein and found our interest, at least on one occasion, attaining almost to the dignity of a thrill. The men of the village, having been heavily subsidized, led the way with torches, ropes and lanterns. A short climb up the steep hillside brought one to the somewhat insignificant entrance. A slippery, narrow passage opened into a great cavern. One of the several passages with which the hill seems to be honeycombed ends in a drop of ten or 12 feet. Descending this brings you to the second level. Then follows a great succession of winding passages, caverns, wells and tunnels. One descends in all seven stories or levels and discovers finally a quiet stream of water. This flows through a succession of wide, high caverns and narrow passages and ends abruptly in a true goblin cave. This is rendered doubly weird by thousands of whirling bats. Disturbed by the flickering torches they settle almost instantly and cling to every available inch of wall space. The stream widens out to a pebble bordered pool which filters through a heavy barricade of stalactites to the outside world.

One descends to the fourth level by easy stages. This great passage is intercepted, after some distance, by a solid dam eight or ten feet high. Some of the party scrambled over this, not without considerable exertion, while others used the ladders. Torch bearers were in advance. Clouds of smoke, which blackened walls and faces, added mystery to the dim vistas. About this time, however, the guides began to prove their value.

THE LAST GOBLIN CAVE.

The passage narrows suddenly and pitches off sharply, like the gutter of a steep roof. The villagers attached a 30 foot bamboo ladder to the end of a great rope and allowed it to shoot down this 70 foot slide and over the edge. "One then descended" and adjusted the foot of the ladder. Others then straddled the rope and worked down backward, hand over hand. One guide started us safely down the ladder and another received us and led us to a natural shelf at the side. He advised us not to move around. The reason became at once evident. The foot of the ladder was found to be resting on the sloping side of a narrow, natural bridge and beneath it yawned the black mouth of a well of unknown depth. The far side dropped abruptly to the sixth level.

When the party had all assembled on the shelf the ladder was detached, lowered to the bridge and carefully worked down ward to the lower end of the shelf, which also slopes downward along the side of the cavern at an uncomfortable angle. From this point the ladder was long enough to reach to the level below. Natural footholds, and piled rocks made the final descent to the stream bed comparatively easy. A long, high, narrow passage, which leads into the last great goblin cave, is almost blocked at one point by a beautiful, erect marble pillar hardly six inches in diameter and 20 feet in height.

(Continued at foot of next column)

NEGOTIATING WITH TIBET
SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND'S
STORY

Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., lectured on "Tibet," at Bristol recently. Sir Francis said that when Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India, it came to the knowledge of the British Government that negotiations were going on between Russia and the Tibetans, whilst the British were excluded from the country and not even allowed the ordinary privileges of trade. It was decided, therefore, that a mission should be sent to Tibet with the idea of an arrangement being come to whereby the British Empire and its peoples should not be ignored. He was chosen as the British Commissioner, and set out across the Himalayas with an escort of about 200 soldiers. He reached a spot a few miles in Tibet, but though the Tibetans exchanged visits of courtesy, they would not negotiate. At the end of three months he returned and discussed the matter to set out again with the object of going half way to Lhasa and negotiate there. It was a question then of waiting until the winter had passed, or crossing the Himalayas in the depths of December, and this was done despite the fact that 50 per cent. of frost was registered. He had with him then about 2,000 men, and he sent word forward that he was going to advance, but would not use force unless he was attacked. The Tibetans still refused, so with two officers he rode into the Tibetan camp, fourteen miles from his own. The soldiers and the three generals he met seemed friendly, but he found three priests had been sent to curse him for a week. The lay Tibetan had no kind of fanatical animosity against the British, but the priests, who ruled the country, thought they would lose their power if the English "devils" were allowed to enter it. After discussing the object of his mission with the generals, who refused to do anything in the matter, Sir Francis was ordered by the priests to go back to India with all his company. He described the risks he and his comrades ran, and how they got out of their predicament, when a false step or a wrong word would have meant death. They got back to their camp, however, and were reinforced, and they sent word forward to say that they were going to march forward to Lhasa, but would use no force. They marched right up to the Tibetan camp, and after some talk fighting was precipitated by a Tibetan general firing a revolver. The result was that they got right through and the Tibetans agreed to negotiate, but not in their city of Lhasa. Sir Francis said he would arrange matters only in Lhasa, and at considerable risk marched into the city from which the Grand Lama went for three years' religious contemplation, being unwilling to take part in the discussions, but leaving his seat of office with another Lama. None of the Tibetans would make a move, but eventually it was agreed that the whole national assembly of 300 and the Cabinet Council should take part in the negotiations. Sir Francis would sign the Treaty nowhere but in the principal room of the Grand Lama's palace. His demand was accepted to and afterwards the people and the priests treated them with every respect. Since then other Englishmen had gone to the country and received hospitality.

WAR'S EFFECT ON GERMAN INN
SIGNS.

Appropos of a paragraph about Teutonic inn signs, a correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* that there is a licensed house near Rühl Barracks, Cologne, whose sign is The Better 'Ole, and it has two Union Jacks prominently painted on the sign-board. The licensee is a British ex-Serviceman, formerly of the Gloucesters. In Lindenthal, where the R.A.F. have their Rhine headquarters, there is an inn called Der Volkerhunde, which is German for League of Nations; in Ehrenfeld there is a café known as The Round Table. The Helping Hand is next door to the Rhine Army cinema, while The Hole in the Wall and The Long Bar are in the shade of Cologne Cathedral adjacent to British G.H.Q. Close by is the Hotel Bristol formerly requisitioned by the Army of Occupation. On being released, its new German proprietor changed the sign to the Koenigsfel, but after a few months it was the Hotel Bristol again; the name 'drew' British and Allied travellers.

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL TERRACES.

The fourth notable cave is at ground level. Its winding course penetrates a small north and south range clear from east to west. The stream, which flows through, even at low water, is so considerable that one is forced to wade at several places. Near one entrance a great chimney extends upwards to an unknown height. This is evidently a connecting link with the original cave level. A small stream of water falling down this chimney spreads over the sloping side, and, depositing its lime, builds an infinite variety of fantastic and beautiful terraces approaching half an acre in extent.

Near the bottom, on a rounded surface, occurs perhaps one of the most beautiful and curious structures in the world, "The Fairy Rice Fields." Almost innumerable in number, each one is perfectly hollowed and terraced. Beginning at the top with the size and shape of half a small bean or pea, they increase in size until those at the bottom are six or seven feet long, a foot wide and nearly a foot deep. The lower ones are principally filled with mud and water, as rice fields should be, but many of the smaller ones are filled with small limestone marbles.

Although several noted Chinese have scratched their names on prominent walls in various caves and levels, the villagers do not welcome visitors.

INTIMATIONS

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, AMSTERDAM,
ROTTERDAM, LISBON AND GENOA.

THE Steamship

"SAPARORA"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-barracks Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 22nd Feb., 1923, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st Feb., 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1923. [411]

S.S. "AZAY LE RIDEAU"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR-SEILLES, etc., also part of Cargo ex S.S. "COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOCQ" from HAVRE and COGNAC with Transhipment at SAIGON, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-morrow, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 29th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1923. [412]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES of Company's Steamer

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 26th February.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Thursday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 24th Feb., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th March, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [422]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOLTON CASTLE"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents. [420]

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MR. H. H. FOX'S ANNUAL REPORT.

It speaks volumes for the doggedness of the British merchant that, in spite of the difficulties and disappointments of past years, he has maintained his position in the Chinese market, states *The Times*. Evidently he is still confident of a bright future, for there is no doubt that H. M. Fox, the British Consul at Peking (Mr. H. H. Fox) is reflecting the opinion of the trading community when he says in his recent report that prospects are brighter than they have been for some time past. In the Treaty Ports and large towns the standard of living is steadily rising; large numbers of Chinese are adopting foreign dress and foreign ways of living; foreign goods have largely ceased to be luxuries and have become necessities.

It is clear from the Commercial Counsellor's report that the Germans are again becoming strongly entrenched in China. They obtained some important contracts before they became handicapped in the matter of deliveries owing to difficulties in obtaining raw materials and unsettled conditions of manufacture. It appears, too, that many of their transactions are unlikely to prove very profitable. They are, however, steadily at work perfecting their organization. Even during the war many, having managed to escape repatriation, were living in the interior, studying the Chinese language and keeping in touch with Chinese officials and business men. Though they have done little or no business in cotton goods, their trade in metals is reviving; they are also importing large quantities of paper, and have practically recovered their former predominance in the dye and indigo trade. They are taking particular interest in the export of hides, goatskins, and essential oils to the Continent of Europe, and evidently hope to regain their former share in the China produce trade.

H. M. Commercial Counsellor is emphatic that Great Britain's sales to China of cotton goods have suffered no decline. England, he says, is as much if not more than ever predominant in this trade. Although she lost some of her grey trade, she made up for this by shipments of yarn, whilst her business in bleached, dyed, and printed goods is to-day even more a monopoly than it was before the war. Yet Mr. Fox finds it necessary to strike a note of warning concerning prices. Until British producing costs are reduced to meet the buying capacity of a large section of the population of China, it is certain that no great development of the trade can be expected, and the same holds good, of course, of the Japanese and American trades with China. "Every increase in the rate of production," says Mr. Fox, "and decrease in the cost in Lancashire will mean so many more thousands of yards of cloth brought within the purchasing power of the Chinese."

There is disappointing news for motor vehicle manufacturers, who were beginning to hope that China would soon furnish an outlet for a large export surplus. There is no doubt that progressive Chinese officials and merchants realize the importance of motor transport, but little real progress has yet been made. The mileage of "improved" city streets and roads in China was recently estimated at 500, and that of the passable "dirt" roads in the rural districts at only 1,200, whilst the total number of motor-cars, motor lorries, and motor-buses in use is calculated as little more than 8,000. Lack of maintenance of the roads after construction is the trouble, together with misuse. As soon as local carters find how easily their animals draw their customary load over a firm road, they increase the load until the surface and foundations are destroyed.

TRADING METHODS. The Commercial Counsellor makes some useful recommendations to British merchants and manufacturers who are unfamiliar with business methods in China. The practice, still unfortunately common, of posting circulars and catalogues broadcast, to Consular officers in China is, he says, a sheer waste of time and money, and often leads to serious overlapping. When firms desire to be placed in touch with suitable agents, at least six copies of the catalogue or price list should be sent to the Legation at Peking in order that they may be distributed simultaneously among local firms likely to be interested. Wherever possible, catalogues should contain at least approximate prices, preferably all, but when this is not feasible, i.e., in the United Kingdom, with some indication of percentage to be added for freight, etc. In the first instance, however, Mr. Fox asks that firms and persons desirous of obtaining information regarding trade conditions in China, names of local firms willing to take agencies, etc., should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade in London. If full details are not available there, the Department will refer the inquiries to the respective overseas offices who are in a position to furnish replies.

Evidently British merchants have not been discouraged by the continuance of political and other disturbances, for the Commercial Counsellor alludes to the steadily increasing number of manufacturers desirous of appointing agents in China, and of United Kingdom firms seeking local correspondents. It is growing difficult, he says, to make suitable connections, and he asks inquiries to be explicit as to the scope and nature of their business, the terms on which they are accustomed to trade, to mention in particular whether they are manufacturers or merchants, whether they have done business with China before, if so, with whom.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A MARRIED WOMAN'S
LIABILITY.AN INTERESTING JUDGMENT AT
SHANGHAI.

In the case of the Shanghai Municipal Council v. Mr. and Mrs. Jay Elmont, a claim in the United States Court for China, his Honour Judge C. S. Lobingier has given a written decision stating in part:—

This is an action against a husband and wife for medical services rendered to the latter at the Victoria Nursing Home, an institution supported and controlled by plaintiff. The husband answers admitting liability and confessing judgment for the full amount asked. The wife in her answer "denies that part of paragraph 2 of the complaint which alleges that she is indebted to plaintiff," but at the trial her counsel offered the following:—"Defendants admit the rendering to Mr. Jay Elmont of the services alleged in the complaint and the value thereof and admit the liability of the defendant, Jay Elmont, but denies that of Mrs. Jay Elmont." Defendants' counsel relies upon the wife's common law exemption from suit and claims that, notwithstanding the Married Woman's Property Act, legislation is necessary to render her separate estate liable for family necessities which it is contended include the present claim.

Congress has enacted that "married women shall have power to engage in any business and to contract * * * as fully and freely as if they were unmarried." This provision has been frequently construed by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and has been given a fairly literal interpretation. Thus it was observed in one case:—"If the appellant was unmarried there could be no question of her liability," and the Court then proceeded to find a corresponding liability even though appellant was married. So, in the case at bar, if the female defendant had gone, as an unmarried woman, to this institution and requested and received the services now sued for, there could have been no question of the liability of her estate and the purpose of the provision above quoted seems to be to place her in exactly the same situation.

Counsel contends, however, that something more is necessary than the implied promise to pay which arose from defendant's acceptance of the services and that it was necessary that the wife should have expressly charged her separate estate. That is the rule in some jurisdictions, but in this such necessity appears to be removed by another section of the same enactment which provides "every contract made by a married woman which she has the power to make shall be deemed to be made with reference to her estate." In other words, the presumption which obtains in the other jurisdictions mentioned, that the wife does not bind her separate estate, seems here to be reversed and such liability is presumed unless the contrary appears.

On the whole, we are satisfied that the legislation for which counsel contends has been actually extended to this jurisdiction and we must accordingly find that both defendants are liable for the claim in question. It is, therefore, considered and adjudged that the plaintiff have and recover from the defendants and each of them the sum of Ts. 782.70, together with costs.

£100,000 COUP.

A jewellery broker strolled into a club on the Grande Boulevards, Paris, smoking a cigarette in a magnificent amber holder of fantastic length.

To the admiring circle of club members who swarmed round him he explained modestly that he could sell them similar holders at "2 francs 50" each.

He had invented a product which could not be detected from real amber, he said. There was a fortune in it—but he needed capital.

As he spoke he distributed half a dozen holders to the richer members of the club. Several took them to the experts, "who proclaimed them real amber."

Next day he had £100,000 at his disposal. But the lenders never saw him again.

He was, in fact, a magnificent rogue, and Reuter says that the police are searching for him. He is accused of swindling jewellers of over £8,000 worth of goods entrusted him for sale.

He had a room in a first-class hotel, and an office in a good street, but the office was found dismantled, the safe containing only worthless papers.

It is usually necessary to interest the smaller and newly established merchants or importers; therefore the home firm should be willing to come to the assistance of the local agent either by making allowance to cover office, cable, and advertising expenses, or by sending goods on consignment, or by furnishing free of cost a generous supply of samples.

Mr. Fox utters two warnings: first, against entering into business relations with Chinese firms before satisfactory proof of financial standing is forthcoming; and, second, against dealing incautiously with Chinese firms who style themselves such and such a "trading company" or "association," with the word "limited" added. Very few of the latter, he says, are registered under the Chinese company law, and the word "limited" is apt to convey the impression that they are so registered. He makes the usual recommendation that firms should send out representatives to study conditions on the spot, and records with gratification that a steadily increasing number are pursuing this course.

THE GALLOWAY PONY FOR
SHANGHAI.

The preliminary hint, given as to a scheme to import Galloway racing ponies from Australia, has aroused an immense amount of interest and all manner of horse people have been asking for further information, says the *N.C. Daily News*. They seem to be chiefly concerned as to whether there will be any sort of a guarantee of quality and whether the supply for China, if once tapped, can be maintained. The present state of affairs in Australia answers both questions. Since the war, owing to economies on both Army and civilian accounts, the demand from India and other parts has fallen off considerably, so that Galloways are now cheap, whilst there are so many that a buyer can go round and make his own selection. Manila has already taken up Galloways and the polo club there is very keen on them. Those who know the Galloway say that he is not a pony in the way one usually understands the term, but actually a well bred miniature horse, with the temper and characteristics of the horse, and that he must be ridden as a horse, not as a China pony. This is one more point which makes him attractive so far as Shanghai is concerned. There are a few outstanding men, but on the average our horsemanship is not a high standard and if we get these Galloways, men will be compelled to cultivate some style. Then again, the Galloway does not vary much in size. His minimum is 14 hands and the usually accepted maximum is 14.2, the point at which the debate as to pony or horse always begins. Though it may be noted that in recent seasons 15 hands animals, and even 15.1 hands, have appeared on polo fields. A short man can tuck himself up on a 13.2 hands pony, but so many of our men are on the way to 6ft. and their long legs take a lot of accommodating, whilst it is a big handicap to have so much of one's legs off the pony. We may add that a preliminary list, made up amongst a few people who were about one day when the idea was being discussed, brought in 33 names for a subscription list if opened, so it would not appear as though there will be any difficulty in securing the 70 or 80 suggested, whilst account has also to be taken of the almost certain support of the Kiangnan Club, Hongkong, Tientsin, Hankow and other places.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment fits into a groove of any prescription in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Advrt.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A FANCY DRESS BALL

in aid of the above Society will be held in the
CITY HALL

on

TUESDAY, MARCH 6th, at 9.30 P.M.

TICKETS—\$1.00, Obtainable at
THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CAFE WISEMAN
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
\$1.00 Fines for Non Fancy Dress.

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY.

IT IS NOTIFIED that the
CONCERT

advertised for the 27th February has, owing to the discontinuance of the PEAK TRAMWAY, been
POSTPONED

WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1923.
Any Tickets already purchased will be available for the Changed Date.

Booking at THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
[417]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE BOOKS.

THE RACE BOOK is now ready and the only authorized Edition is that published by Messrs. NOLAN & Co., WHICH IS
COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KRAFT CHEESE

The Perfection of Flavour

Uniformity and
Excellence.

80 Cents Per lb.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY
AND PIGEON SHOW.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding The Hongkong Defence Corps, a Show will be held at
THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS

on
SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1923,
from 3 to 6 P.M.

Resides the usual classes for Dogs, there will be classes for Puppies from 6 to 12 months old, for a litter of Puppies under 3 months old on the date of the show, and for cross-bred Dogs.

Entry Forms may be had from the Under-scribed.

No Entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the Entrance Fee. Dog, \$2; Cat, \$1; Poultry and Pigeons, 50 cents per pair.

K. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o THE EASTERN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH CO.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP)
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCE 1911-1921AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA SPECIE
BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the Court was on the 9th day of February, 1923, presented to the said Court by THE GENERAL EXCHANGE COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered in Hongkong under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1911-1921 and whose registered office is at No. 19, Lee House Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong aforesaid.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Courts of Justice, Victoria, aforesaid on the 9th day of MARCH, 1923, at 10.30 a.m. and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1923.
GEO. K. HALL, BRUTTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.
Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by registered post to the above named GEO. K. HALL, BRUTTON & CO., notice in writing of his intention to do so.

The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of March, 1923.

[357]

G. B.

SALE OF H.M. OIL TANK VESSEL
"DREDGOL"

TENDERS are invited up to the 26th
FEBRUARY for the purchase of the
above named vessel with Engines and Boilers
and various AUXILIARY MACHINERY on
Board.

Full Particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale, and permits to view may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and tender forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$500, refundable when decision on the tenders has been reached.

The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dock-
yard, Hongkong, from the 12th January.

PARTICULARS OF H.M. OIL TANK VESSEL
"DREDGOL".

A twin screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 2,700
fitted with internal electric lighting at 100
volts.

Length overall ... 82'0"
"between perpendiculars ... 38'0"
Breadth ... 14'9"
Mean loaded draught ... 18'6"
"light ... 8'0"
Freeboard (loaded) ... 3'6"
Tons per inch immersion ... 37 Tons
Gross Tonnage ... 4,900
Displacement Tonnage (about) 7,500

Where—Runfree, Scotland.
Built—When—1918
By whom—W. Simons & Co., Ltd.

Materials of Construction—
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Tank Accommodation (4 Tanks) 4,045 Tons
Bunker Well ... 800
Fuel Capacity (Coal) ... 450 Tons
Consumption per ton (economical
speed) ... 34
"maximum speed ... 9 Knots
Pumping capacity—per hour ... 800 Tons

Engines—Vertical Triple Expansion,
surface condensing about
2,500 I.H.P. ... 2 Sets
Boilers—Cylindrical Return Tube 3
Furnaces (with Howden's
Forced draught) Working
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Decompose Arrangement of Boilers
Patent Steam and hand Windlasses—By
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Anchors, 48 Cwts., 46 Cwts., 44 Cwts. and
184 Cwts.—4 No.
Chain, Cable 2 1/2"—210 fms., 3"—90 fms.
Lifeboats 27'0"—2 No.
Fresh Water tank capacity 14 Tons can be
augmented by After Peak Tank to about 150
Tons.

Vessel is fitted with spacious Officers' Quar-
ters, also good crew accommodation.

Lloyd's Register
July, 1922
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being fit to carry
oil in bulk.
T.P. above 15° F.

Such Casual Certificate June, 1918.
Tenders will be received in the Office of the
Commodore, Hongkong, up to Noon on MON-
DAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1923.

H. G. LOVELL,
Naval Store Officer,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1923.

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NOW IN THE PRESS.

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AND CHRONICLE
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HOSE.

STOCKS-CARRIED.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES).]

The February Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court yesterday morning. There were twenty-one cases on the list for trial, an unusually large number, and both the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge are likely to be kept busy for a few days.

POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Chinese named Kwok Kwai was indicted for being in unlawful possession of three pistols, two revolvers, 53 clips, and 887 rounds of ammunition on board a fishing boat which was found lying off the island of Sai Kiu Ying Chau on the 17th inst.

The Jury was as follows: Messrs. S. L. Hadden (foreman), W. S. Drake, T. R. Parsons, M. A. Gomes, J. C. Botelho, R. R. Glendonning and K. M. Fitterley. Mr. H. K. Holmes prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Campbell Prosser appeared for the defence.

Mr. Holmes, outlining the case, stated that on the day in question Inspector Bloor, who was in charge of the Ching Chau Police Station, in consequence of information received, went out to the island in a sampan in company with two Chinese constables and an Indian. They came quietly alongside the fishing boat and told the occupants to get up on deck with their hands above their heads. Prisoner, in company with another man made an appearance, and was arrested. The boat was searched and the arms and ammunition found on board. Prisoner was the owner of the fishing boat.

Inspector Bloor gave his evidence in civilian clothes. Mr. Holmes explained that the reason for this was that the inspector was going home on leave that same day. His Lordship wished the Inspector a pleasant holiday.

Defendant went into the witness-box and stated that the arms, etc., were thrown on board his sampan by a number of armed men in a larger boat than his. They threatened to kill him if he threw the arms overboard. His ordinary occupation was that of a fisherman.

Mr. Campbell Prosser, addressing the Jury, said though the prisoner's story might seem a little incredible at first yet when it was closely examined it appeared to be rather more feasible. It might be said that if the story were true, why did the prisoner not throw the arms overboard, or take the arms to the police. The answer to that was that prisoner's sampan was numbered and the men would always know where and how to find him, should they wish to murder him.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and a sentence of five years' imprisonment was passed. His Lordship remarked that there were a large number of people in the Colony in possession of arms who had no right to be armed at all, and the problem was one which had caused a considerable amount of concern to the authorities.

BANK CLERKS' THEFT.

Two Chinese bank clerks formerly employed by the Bank of China were indicted for stealing valuable securities, viz., drafts from that bank. Eight of the drafts were for \$5,000 each, and one was for \$10,000. They pleaded "guilty."

Mr. N. K. Holmes, prosecuting for the Crown, stated that the first prisoner, named Wong U-chi, received the drafts in their separate registered covers. It was his duty to pass them on to another department, after first entering them up in a book. He did not do this, but went to the second prisoner, Yeung U-tong, and obtained from him the "chops," necessary to stamp the documents before they could be cashed. Yeung U-tong cashed eight of the drafts and the other man cashed the ninth. They then made their way to Singapore where they were arrested.

Mr. F. O. Jenkin, counsel for the defence, asked that his Lordship reserve sentence on the prisoners till the end of the Sessions, as he understood they could give valuable aid in tracing and regaining a large part of the stolen money. This course was agreed to.

RETURNED FROM BANISHMENT.

Sze Yau Man, alias Li Tam, was indicted for having returned to the Colony on January 27th from banishment.

His Lordship read the man's record which showed that he had been banished from the Colony for ten years in 1918 for theft. The sentence, His Lordship continued would be a lenient one, the reason being that he hoped the man would not return again. He would go to prison for twelve months.

[BEFORE THE PUISNE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPERTZ).]

ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN LADY.

Shun Fan, a cabin boy on board the *Empress of Australia*, was indicted on two counts, the first of wounding Mrs. Irene Stewart Moore with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, maim, disfigure, or disable her; and further with maliciously wounding the same lady.

The Jury was as follows:—Messrs. A. G. W. Ogilvie (foreman), P. A. Xavier Piquet, M. Wong, A. Carmichael, A. Germain, O. H. W. Kew, and Robert Taylor.

Mr. Dyer Ball prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. Prisoner was undefended. Outlining the case Mr. Dyer Ball said that Mrs. Moore, who was a curio store attendant on the *Empress of Australia*, shared cabin 310 on D deck of the ship with a Miss Monica Houghton, a book stall attendant on the vessel. At about five o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., she was awakened by the sound of the door being opened. At first she merely thought it was the cabin boy who had come in rather earlier than usual. Hearing no further sound for some seconds she became suspicious and switched on the light. Prisoner was crouching at the foot of the bed with a long-bladed chopper in his hand. She screamed and started to get out of the bed, and the prisoner went for her with the chopper. Miss Houghton awoke, and jumped out of her bunk, seizing prisoner from behind in an attempt to prevent his doing any damage. He struck at Mrs. Moore and, though she put her arm up, to ward off the blow, the chopper descended on her head inflicting a nasty wound, and, in addition, cutting her arm. A furious struggle took place between the ladies and the prisoner, and all the time he was slashing with the chopper. Once he hit an enamel bedstead with such force as to take a piece out of the blade. He took Miss Houghton by the throat, and threw her to the floor, but she rose and continued the struggle. Twice they managed to get the door open, but twice the man closed it again. At last, however, the fourth officer, Mr. Gerald Clarke, who was sitting reading in his cabin nearby, heard the sounds of the struggle and came to the cabin. He had to force his way in, and then he grappled with the prisoner and overpowered him. He took him along the corridors, struggling all the time, and put him in charge of the watchman.

The prisoner, Mr. Ball continued, was at the time employed as an officer's "boy" on the *Empress of Australia*. Some six weeks ago, however, he had been employed to assist a stewardess, Miss Marion Isabel Kerr. She had found his work unsatisfactory, and had him put on another, possibly not such a comfortable position, on the ship. It was possible that the prisoner would plead that he had mistaken the cabin and attacked Mrs. Moore instead of Miss Kerr, against whom he may have nursed a grievance. It was interesting to note that on that particular night Miss Kerr had changed her cabin, and moved to one in an exactly corresponding position, but on the other side of the ship to cabin 310. Formerly she occupied a cabin opposite cabin 310 in the same alleyway. Mr. Ball pointed out that the prisoner might plead that he had made a mistake, but this was no excuse for an acquittal.

Evidence was then taken bearing out Counsel's statement. Prisoner, however, put up no defence, and was sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Lai Fo and Lai Sap Ng were indicted for being in unlawful possession of 29 Mauser pistols and 1,800 rounds of ammunition. Mr. H. K. Holmes, the Crown Solicitor, in outlining the case, said that at about 10.15 p.m. on the 20th January Sergeant Carey was on duty in the typhoon refuge at Yau-matui. He was in a small rowing boat, and had with him two Chinese sailors. He noticed a cargo boat lying alongside a number of others with a very bright light at the masthead, and a man was standing underneath, and the police officer saw him cross over two junks to another cargo boat, built with a hood on the lines of a sampan. The sergeant went over to the boat, and climbed on board. Looking through the hood he saw the first prisoner in the stern with a filled sack by his side. The second prisoner was sitting on the floor of the boat, over a hole where some planking had been removed. The sergeant went over to him and fell into the hole. He recovered himself and saw the first defendant push two sacks overboard, and the other man push his sack over. The water was immediately dragged, and the sacks recovered. They were found to contain arms and ammunition.

Mr. Campbell Prosser, defending, said he had to offer the old excuse that the arms belonged to some one else. Prisoner was merely acting as a carrier. He reminded His Lordship that they had already received sentence in connection with the finding of opium in the same sacks, and for this reason he asked for leniency.

The first prisoner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and the second prisoner to two years.

THE KWANGSI BANKNOTES CASE.

FULL COURT JUDGMENT AGAINST THE DEFENCE.

Judgment was given yesterday afternoon in the Kwangsi Banknote forgery case, certain legal points arising which were subsequently argued before the Full Court consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Compertz).

The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—

As regards the first count in the indictment I have given orally my reasons for holding that it cannot stand. It is unnecessary to repeat them and I think the conviction on the first count should be quashed. As to the second count it charges the accused with "forging certain documents to wit notes purporting to be one dollar notes of the Kwangsi Bank" with intent to defraud. This count is laid under section 8 of the Ordinance which constitutes a misdemeanour the forgery of any document, which is not made felony under the other sections or under any other enactment for the time being in force, if committed with intent to defraud. It is clear therefore that the section is intended to bear a wide construction; it reproduces common law forgery and it constitutes the forgery of any document, which is not otherwise provided for in the Ordinance, provided the intent to defraud is established. Now the evidence shows that although the Bank of Kwangsi is for the time being non-existent the notes or documents were at one time exchangeable for silver and were still passed in the interior, obviously relying on their prospective value in the expectation of a future Kwangsi Government. This evidence presumably satisfied the jury in finding the intent to defraud. Now forgery is defined as "the making of a false document in order that it may be used as genuine"—section 3 (1)—and a document is false "if it purports to be made by a person who did not make it"—section 3 (2). The "forgery of a document may be complete even if the document when forged is incomplete or is not or does not purport to be such a document as would be binding or sufficient in law"—section 3 (3) (b). Then, to defer for a moment the question of the meaning of the word "document," the verdict of the jury implies that the documents were false in the sense that they were not made by the Kwangsi Bank who purported to make them, and further that they were made in order to be used as genuine. Then as to the question of the worth of the documents at the present time owing to the non-existence of the Bank, it seems that the forgery may be complete although the documents would not bind the Bank in law: section 3 (2) (b). Now Mr. Zeitlyn argued that the documents must be effectual before forgery can lie, and that the documents are a mere nullity as the Bank has ceased to exist, as he relied on certain authorities in support of his contention. Those authorities are, I think, based on specific statutory provision and have no relation to the extended provision of section 8. I construe that section in the most comprehensive sense without any such restriction, but I think that section 3 (3) (b) to which I have referred read in conjunction with section 9 is in any event an answer to the argument that the documents must be of some inherent value. As to the construction of the word "document," Best says at p. 200 "The remaining instruments of evidence are Documents, under which term are properly included all material substances on which the thoughts of men are represented by writing or any other species of conventional mark or symbol." As to the term "instrument" see the language of Hawkins J. in *Regina v. Riley* 1898 1 Q.B. at 314.

There can be no doubt, whatever that the subject matter in question is "a document." The verdict of the jury on this count must stand.

The Puisne Judge, in a written judgment, said that on the first count (forgery of valuable securities), he was unable to find on the notes any promise express or implied to pay cash. There was evidence that at one time you could get silver for these Kwangsi notes, but his honour was not satisfied on the evidence before the Court that payment could be demanded as of right. It might be that this was so, and that in the course of business the notes were regularly cashed on demand; but there was no clear evidence of this. The Attorney-General agreed with me at the end of his learned and interesting argument, his Lordship added, "that a finding merely that the notes were at one time available for the payment of taxes was not enough to constitute them securities for the payment of money under section 4 (2) of the Ordinance, I cannot on the evidence carry the matter further than this without considerable doubt. On the whole, therefore, I think that the conviction on the first count must be quashed." On the second count (forgery of documents) his Lordship said he had little difficulty. The Court had been informed that though the Kwangsi bank which issued these notes had closed its doors and was not doing business, and that a Hongkong money changer would give nothing for the notes, yet the Court had been informed that people in Kwangsi still trafficked in them, in the hope that there may yet again be a Kwangsi Government, their value in this traffic being about 20 cents to the dollar. His Lordship said he was satisfied that these notes were "documents" within the meaning of section 8 (1) of the Foreign Ordinance. The word in his opinion was used in the section in the widest sense. It therefore followed that the conviction on the second count was right and must be affirmed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FOOTBALL.

SERVICES DEFEAT SHANGHAI.

Remedios, the Shanghai goalkeeper was given plenty to do in the match on the Club ground yesterday, and was beaten by the Services five times. In the two previous games the Shanghai custodian had not been extended owing to a sound defence and also to a not formidable attack. A slight rain fell throughout the match but the uncovered stands were comfortably filled, the majority of those present being service men.

A loud cheer went up when Lieut. Jones scored the first goal against the visitors and again when Hudson beat Remedios from a penalty kick, awarded against Wilson for hands. The game was fast, but favoured the Services who were playing "excellent combination." The interval arrived with the Services leading by two goals.

From the re-start the Services took up the attack and for the first ten minutes the ball was in Shanghai territory. After this the game levelled up, and the defence on both sides was good. Shanghai reduced their opponents' lead, following good work by Dailey who sent the ball over to the left after getting the better of Boulter. Brodie promptly returned to the center when Goldman beat Townsend with a high shot. The Services, with two to one in their favour, put on pressure and Jones receiving from Hood again beat Remedios. Soon afterwards Jones scored a beautiful goal. Turning about with the ball at his feet he gave Remedios no chance with a well directed shot, bringing him well merited applause from all directions. Shanghai were out to reduce their opponents' lead, and Dailey getting down on the right sent the ball over and Johansson flashed it past Townsend. This spurred the Services to another fine effort, and Hood receiving from Jones returned across the goalmouth when Darlison scored the Services' fifth goal. Shortly after the whistle sounded for time, the Services winning by five goals to two.

The teams:—SHANGHAI: Remedios; Wilson (capt.) and Ollerenshaw; Knight, Butler and MacDonald; Dailey, Phillips, Goldman, Johansson and Brodie. SERVICES: Townsend; Wynne and Boulter; Newton, Hudson and Lelliot; Millar, Rawlison, Jones (capt.), Hood and Weyms.

Referee: Mr. Smith. Linesmen: Messrs. Hollands and Williams.

The Shanghai team leave the Colony at 12 noon to-day by the *Empress of Russia*.

BILLIARDS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI CHAMPIONS MEET.

A billiard match of 1,000 up was played at the Victoria Recreation Club last evening between the billiard champions of Hongkong and Shanghai—E. A. Yanovich and R. C. K. Johnston. The Shanghai champion won with 99 to the good. The match was played in two sessions of 500 in each session. Johnston was the first to reach the 500, his opponent registering 408. The Hongkong man played mostly at the top of the table. In the second half he fell back on to his old game of playing the losing hazard and towards the end of the match had reduced his opponent's lead from 300 to one hundred. Johnston played consistently throughout and ran out with a break of 20 odd.

Johnstone's principal breaks were: 48, 40, 44, 35, 70, 36, 31, 33, 35, and 33. Yanovich's best efforts were: "44, 31, 34, 30, 40, 47, 30 and 52."

On the previous night the Shanghai champion was defeated in a game of 500 up by Oamund by 170.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

DEPARTURE FOR CANTON.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who during his sojourn of four nights and three full days in Hongkong, has stayed at the residence of Dr. Yeung Sai Nam, No. 9, Conduit Road, left for Canton by the steamer *Huangshan* yesterday morning. There was a special police guard on duty at the wharf, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., being in charge of the police arrangements. There was a large crowd of Chinese present to witness his departure. Dr. Sun's party numbered approximately about seventy or eighty persons. A public holiday had been declared at Canton in honour of his return, and a public welcome had been prepared for him.

Following upon the decision of the Full Court the two prisoners were again brought before the Judge in Criminal Sessions.

Before the Puisne Judge passed sentence, Mr. Zeitlyn pleaded for leniency for the prisoners. He pointed out that they had been invited down from Canton on the promises of the man Poon who was in charge of the whole thing. He had agreed to pay them the magnificent salaries of five dollars a month, but they had not received this sum, for they were arrested before the month was out. In addition to that they had been in prison ever since November. His Honour passed sentence of two years' imprisonment on each prisoner.

INTERPORT GOLF.

SHANGHAI SECURE A NARROW VICTORY.

EXCITING DAY'S PLAY AT FANLING.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY BY MORGAN.

The two days' interport golf match between Shanghai and Hongkong was concluded yesterday at Fanling amidst much excitement. The result was a win for Shanghai by seven points to five. Two of yesterday's four-ball matches were not decided until the 35th hole had been reached, and right up to the last moment Hongkong had a sporting chance of forcing a division of the points. As Hongkong won the other match with comparative ease, there was just a possible chance that Hongkong would come out victorious. On the whole it was a well-deserved victory and the visitors are to be congratulated on, at last, wresting the interport honours from Hongkong for the first time in about ten years.

On the previous day the singles matches resulted in each side obtaining three points, so that when play was resumed yesterday morning the sides commenced at an even square. Three four-ball matches were played yesterday as follows:—

1.—J. B. Ferrier and Capt. Barrett (Shanghai) v. A. B. Stewart and H. R. Buckland (Hongkong).

2.—C. T. Beath and H. R. Malcolm (Shanghai) v. G. S. Archbutt and R. A. Camidge (Hongkong).

3.—Rev. W. P. Roberts and C. W. Porter (Shanghai) v. Major Gandy and J. D. Crawford Morgan (Hongkong).

The first and second of these were won by Shanghai, in each case by two up and one to play. The third was won in comparative ease by Hongkong with eleven up and nine to play. For each win on the four-ball matches two points were awarded. Thus the final result was:—

SHANGHAI.	
Singles	3 points.
Four-ball	4 ..
Total	7 ..

HONGKONG.	
Singles	3 ..
Four-ball	2 ..
Total	5 ..

Win for Shanghai by 2 points.

The results in detail were as follows:

SINGLES.		HONGKONG.	
J. B. Ferrier	1 (8&6)	A. B. Stewart	0
Rev. W. P. Roberts	1 (4&2)	H. R. Buckland	0
Capt. Barrett	0	Major Gandy	3 (3&2)
C. W. Porter	1 (3&1)	G. S. Archbutt	0
C. T. Beath	0	R. D. C. Morgan	1 (5&4)
H. R. Malcolm	0	R. A. Camidge	1 (5&7)
Total	3 pts.	Total	3 pts.

SHANGHAI.		HONGKONG.	
Ferrier and Barrett	2 (2&1)	Stewart and Buckland	0
Beath and Malcolm	2 (2&1)	Archbutt and Camidge	0
Roberts and Porter	0	Gandy and Morgan	2 (11&9)
Total	4 pts.	Total	2 pts.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's play was the brilliant exhibition of golf by B. D. Crawford Morgan who, with a very fine 73 in the morning, was mainly responsible for the comparative ease with which the third match was won. Details of his play are given below but it may be stated here that he had extremely hard luck in not breaking the record for the course (72), which has been twice equalled during the present week—Lieut. Bacon and J. B. Ferrier (the Shanghai star) being the two to do this.

A large number of people witnessed the finish. The bulk of these followed Ferrier, Barrett, Stewart and Buckland in, and at the conclusion of the match went back to meet Porter, Malcolm, Archbutt and Camidge, upon whom so much depended. The President of the Shanghai Golf Club was present at the 35th hole when the winning putt of the interport match was made, and he raised a very hearty cheer for the victorious team.

Later in the evening the opposing teams met at Hongkong Hotel, where they were royally entertained. The Shanghai team return to-day on the Empress of Russia.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

FERRIER AND BARRETT V. STEWART AND BUCKLAND.

Ferrier and Capt. Barrett were elected to play against Stewart and Buckland of Hongkong. All four players appeared to be suffering from a bad attack of nerves at the start and they did not play with any confidence until the morning was well advanced. To commence Ferrier was putting badly and for this the Shanghai players would have been well up at the ninth. Capt. Barrett was more or less a passenger for the first few holes, but improved as the morning wore on. Stewart got the first hole in three. Barrett should have had the second but missed a short putt. The third should have been Ferrier's but he also missed a short putt and halved the hole. The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th were halved. Ferrier again missing his putt at the last mentioned hole. Barrett won the ninth.

Shanghai thus had the advantage of one up at the turn for home and on the last nine of the first eighteen holes all four players improved considerably and a very fine exhibition of match play was witnessed. It was also a keen tussle for the lead, which changed hands twice during the run home. Both sides came in with an equal score of 37 for the best ball, which is one under bogey. The individual approximate scores of Ferrier and Stewart were also good. Ferrier coming in in one over bogey and Stewart beat this score by one. Stewart played steadily and his efforts at the 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th when he halved the first three mentioned with Ferrier and secured the 14th (Sandy's Pulpit) by a delightful three, were exceptionally good. Ferrier also played consistently and his win at the 17th green in one under bogey was amongst his best efforts of the morning. Barrett was at times erratic. This was particularly noticeable near and on the greens where his approach work and putting was only fair. His putting was much too fast for the greens, which had been deadened by the previous night's rain. He retrieved himself, however, by making a good putt at Braoside from about six feet, sinking the ball in a very certain manner. He holed out in 3 and thus halved the hole with Stewart. His win at the eighteenth was also noteworthy, where he holed out in four, against bogey, 5. Buckland was inclined to be a little uneasy and apart from a very fine drive at The Armchair, and one or two good putts he did not excel. It was rather interesting to compare the long driving of Buckland and Ferrier at The Armchair, which gives ample scope for a long straight drive. Both men out-distanced the other two players. Ferrier's just managed to beat Buckland by a few yards.

Regarding the run of play the Shanghai players held their lead of one up to the 12th. At the 13th Buckland made a well judged approach and holed out in four. This made it "all square." Hongkong secured the 14th, which put them one up. The next two were halved. Shanghai got the 17th and 18th and play terminated for the morning with Ferrier and Barrett leading by one hole.

The play between these four players during the afternoon was of a very exciting nature and as the afternoon advanced they were followed by a large number of spectators. It was anybody's game right up to 31st hole when play stood at all square. The match terminated on the 35th green, the Shanghai players winning, by two up and one to play.

There were two incidents during the afternoon round which must be recorded and as they occurred at a critical stage of the game they must have had a material effect on the play. At the 29th hole, with the Shanghai players leading by two up, Capt. Barrett gave a line to his partner Ferrier, who could not see the hole from where the ball lay. This was a contravention of the rules and the Shanghai players were disqualified and lost the hole, whereas in all probability the hole would have been halved. No umpire accompanied the players so that the disqualification was by agreement. Curiously enough, another incident occurred two holes later (the 31st). Stewart was on the green in two and was about 18 inches from the pin. Ferrier was also on the green in two, about a yard from the hole. Stewart's caddy in handing the putter, dropped his master's umbrella on to the ball, accidentally, of course, and moved the ball out of position. According to the rules Stewart had to lose the hole. Ferrier holed out in three. On the other hand the hole would very likely have been halved had not the caddy been so careless.

Play commenced in the afternoon with Stewart getting the 10th in 3, making it all square. The next seven holes were halved, thanks to Buckland's clever putting on the greens. Time and again he saved the situation after Stewart had gone astray. He frequently sank the ball at a distance of 10 feet. Stewart, on the other hand, was topping his drive and generally took three to get to the green. It should be stated that the Hongkong players were blessed with a certain amount of "joss," for both Ferrier and Barrett missed two almost certain putts. Shanghai took the lead at the 27th hole—one up. The scores out were: Ferrier, 36; Buckland, 37; Barrett, 38; Stewart, 42. Barrett won the 28th. At the 29th Shanghai was disqualified for the contravention already stated and as Stewart got the 30th with a very fine three, play stood all square. Hongkong had a chance of winning the next but Stewart sent an anxious putt wide. This hole was halved. The umbrella incident gave Shanghai the next, making them one up at the 32nd. Barrett took The Armchair with a four, the Hongkong men, holed out in 5. The 34th and 35th were halved, which gave the Shanghai players the victory on the next to the last green, the result being two and one. The scores for the afternoon round were: Ferrier, 74; Buckland, 77; Stewart, 80; Barrett, 80. Ferrier's card was as follows:—

Out	4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4=38
In	5, 4, 4, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5=38
Total	74

BEATH AND MALCOLM V. ARCHBUTT AND CAMIDGE.

These four players were the second quartette on the programme and they had a very fine tussle for all thirty-six holes. They were standing "all square" at the turn for home in the morning. At the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th holes the pairs were still all square. The Shanghai players won the 14th in four, whilst the 15th went to Hongkong, which made it all square again. On this green Beath lost a winning chance by missing a fairly easy putt. Archbutt won the sixteenth by sinking the ball in three. The seventeenth went to Shanghai, their best ball going down in bogey (5). Archbutt found the bunkers at the 18th and took two strokes to clear. Shanghai won the hole with a very fine three, which made them one up on the morning round.

On resuming after tiffin Beath and Malcolm retained their lead until the 20th where both Camidge and Archbutt got down in four as against Shanghai's five. The short 21st was taken by Shanghai, thanks to a brilliant putt by Beath, who holed out in two, the Hongkong men went down for three. The 22nd went to Hongkong, their best ball going down in one under bogey. This made them all square again. All four players were playing steadily, and, if anything, Archbutt and Camidge had the advantage on the fairways whilst their opponents did better work on the greens. After halving the next two holes, Shanghai went ahead again by securing the 26th in a three, the Hongkong men taking four. An unusual incident happened at the 27th. All four played splendid tee shots and it was then discovered that Archbutt's and Camidge's balls lay close together, in the fairway—in fact they were actually touching. Archbutt picked his up and dropped it. Still holding the lead the Shanghai players increased it at the 29th where Malcolm holed out with a nice putt. The next hole was halved and the 31st went to Shanghai. The position of the Hongkong men was three holes down and five to play. They did not lose heart, however, and Archbutt took the 32nd in three. Malcolm took the lead back to three up by winning the 33rd. Archbutt got the 34th with a long putt. At the 35th both Camidge and Archbutt were in trouble and the last they could do was to halve the hole. This they did, which gave the victory to Shanghai by two and one.

Archbutt made a big effort to save the match at the end. Camidge, who had been in good form earlier in the game fell away towards the finish.

ROBERTS AND PORTER V. GANDY AND MORGAN.

What was certainly the most brilliant golf of the day was witnessed in this match in the morning. Morgan went round in a very fine 73, which is only one above the record. He had extremely hard luck in not creating a new record, as he probably would have done but for driving a ball into the fork of a fir tree. This was at the 17th hole, which cost him seven to hole out. Morgan has never been seen to better advantage. He played with confidence and ease, that the several other players seemed to lack. His tee shots were lengthy and accurate, his use of the iron was excellent whilst his putting was sure and steady. His partner also played a fine game out and went round in one under bogey, but even his consistency was shadowed by the brilliancy of Morgan. This was especially noticeable on the homeward run.

The Shanghai players were not up to the previous day's form. Roberts has certainly played better golf on the Hongkong course. Porter was also off colour, either slicing or pulling his drive, and his iron shots could not always be depended on. The bulk of the work fell on the Padre's (Roberts) shoulders and he on this occasion could not come up to Morgan's form.

The Hongkong players started their victorious career at the second hole and increased it at the sixth. At the Gap, Roberts and his partner had bad luck in driving into the ditch. Their opponents were on the green in two and they experienced so much difficulty in going down in four. The Padre took five and Porter six. Hongkong did the next hole in four and were four up at the turn. By sinking a four yard putt, Morgan won the 10th in four. This made Hongkong five up. Roberts should have forced a half but he missed a simple putt. Porter holed out the 11th in four, the Hongkong players taking five. At The Gap, Morgan took the lead back to five up by holing out in two. He was on the green with his first shot and sank the ball with a long putt. He was playing perfect golf and it was a treat to watch him. He proceeded to win the 13th with ease. The next two holes were halved and then the Hongkong players went further ahead, winning the sixteenth, both going down in one under bogey. The 17th, which caused quite a lot of difficulty to all the players—spoiled Morgan's record. He had the misfortune to drive his ball into a fir tree, and he took seven to hole out. This was hard luck, especially when he had such a splendid chance of breaking the record. Gandy came to the rescue and saved the hole, halving it with Roberts. The first tie did not put Morgan off, for he was on the 18th green in two and holed out in four. The Hongkong players had a best ball score of 49, which was really a very fine performance. This was ten under bogey. They finished the morning round eight up.

In the afternoon Morgan and his partner held on to their lead. They won the 18th and 20th but lost the 21st. The 22nd was halved. At the 27th the match was all over, the Hongkong players being 11 up and nine to play. This was the biggest victory of the day. Although the Hongkong men were not in such fine form in the afternoon as they were in the morning, they played steadily and did the nine holes in one under bogey.

Morgan's card for the morning was as follows:—

Out	4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 2, 4, 5=35
In	4, 5, 2, 4, 5, 4, 3, 7, 4=38
Total	73

GOLF DINNER.

HAPPY FUNCTION AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club entertained its visitors from Shanghai to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last night. There was a large attendance in addition to the members of both teams. The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, President of the Hongkong Association, took the chair. He was supported by Dr. R. S. Ivy, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald. Mr. Stephen presented the winning team—Shanghai—with the trophy, and the individual members with miniature cups. He also distributed silver spoons to members of the Hongkong team. An excellent menu was provided by the Hotel, and after the dinner Mr. Stephen proposed the health of the Shanghai team.

Proposing the toast, Mr. Stephen took the trophy, a huge silver cup, in his hand, and remarked: "I think we are all rather pleased that it has been necessary to take out this work of art to the light of day. I have just been told, though whether it is true or not I cannot vouch, I hope it is not, that this cup was presented by Sir Charles Addis. It is a monstrosity we shall be glad to get rid of." (laughter). The Chairman went on to say that he was very glad the conditions suggested by Captain Barrett had been accepted by the Hongkong Club. The result had been a most interesting, one might almost say Homeric struggle, in which the best side won—(applause). The condition that the cup should be played for alternately at the different ports was also a very sound one.

The outstanding feature of the match had been the extraordinary brilliant play of Mr. Ferrier, who had played under unfamiliar conditions. They in Hongkong were not accustomed to see it put over their champion the way it had been this time—eight up and six to play. "I could hardly believe my ears," he added. (laughter).

It had been arranged and cancelled that he should play a match with the president of the Shanghai Club. He was doubtful whether that would have been a game worth seeing, but it certainly would have been a game worth hearing—(laughter). Though Dr. Ivy was the mildest mannered man who ever relieved suffering humanity, he thought that if he had him down in the bog in front of that seventh green, he might possibly lose some of his usual equanimity.

In conclusion, Mr. Stephen said he was sure they had all been delighted to see their visitors. "Again" added the Chairman "I repeat how very glad we are to see you here. I hope you will see us up very soon to have a tussle again for this, ahem, work of art. I have never seen it before: I suppose it has rested in the vaults of the Bank."

Mr. Stephen then presented the captain of the Shanghai team, Mr. C. T. Beath with the cup, and the winning team with miniature cups. He also presented the losing team with silver spoons.

The toast was then drunk.

Mr. C. T. Beath, the Captain of the Shanghai team, responded. Regarding the conditions of play, he said he thought they were all pleased that they had been changed. The competition had now become a really interesting one. Under the old conditions, the honours rested with Hongkong by reason of the fact that they had won the trophy when playing away from home and had retained it ever since. He considered that the golf had been of a very high order. (Hear, hear). He was very pleased that they were to have a visit from Hongkong, and whilst they could not offer them the beautiful surroundings of Fanling, he could promise them some excellent golf, and a very warm welcome. In conclusion Mr. Beath asked the Shanghai players to drink to the health of the Hongkong team and the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

The toast was received with musical honours and was replied to by Mr. A. B. Stewart, the Captain of the Hongkong team. Mr. Stewart said Shanghai had tried very hard to win the cup and had at last succeeded in doing so. He was hopeful that when the Hongkong team visited Shanghai they would be successful in getting it back again.

Dr. R. S. Ivy, the President of the Shanghai Golf Club, expressed his appreciation of the hospitable manner in which the Shanghai team had been received, and said that some very disparaging remarks had been made about the interport trophy. Its intrinsic value might not be very much, but he hoped that they would look upon it as a symbol which had created for some years past the keen rivalry that existed among the golf clubs of the two ports. "You have had the cup here for a good many years," Dr. Ivy concluded, "and I hope we shall keep it in Shanghai for just as long."

Mr. R. G. Macdonald of Shanghai also briefly addressed the gathering. During the course of his croquet a splendid musical programme was given.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
OPENING OF NEW PAVILION.

THE President and Committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club will be "At Home" to the Members and Subscribers at 1 P.M. on SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, to celebrate the Opening of the New Pavilion.

By Order,
E. J. R. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

UNDER the New Arrangements, the Entrance to the Public Enclosure will be from the Gate at the Wongachong end of the Course. There will be a Ladies' Room, Refreshment Room and Bar as well as a separate Restaurant for those using the Public Enclosure. The Cash Sweep will be at the End of the Public Enclosure next to the Weighing Room.

The Entrance for Members and those holding tickets for the Members' Enclosure will be at the Middle Gate.

Tiffin and Refreshments will be served every day in the Jockey Club Stand, Tables for which can be reserved at Wiseman's.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

BETTER EDUCATION FOR BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

A PUBLIC MEETING
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM,
CITY HALL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8th, 1923, at 5.30 P.M. sharp.

THE BETTER EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

The Chair will be taken by
Hon. Mr. E. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR, Mr. H. W. BIRD, Mr. MONTAGUE EDE, Mr. A. O. LANG, Mr. A. R. LOWE.

The Meeting will be addressed by
Mr. N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, M.A.

This subject is of grave importance and all Parents and others interested are earnestly requested to attend.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS have the privilege of introducing Two Non-members to the MEMBERS ENCLOSURE.

A limited number of tickets are available and may be obtained from Messrs. LYNSTAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th.

PRICE:—\$10.00 Per day or \$30.00 for the Meeting.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [345]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1923.

FEBRUARY 28th, MARCH 1st,
2ND AND 3RD.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the PUBLIC ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KILBY & WATSON or at the Gate.

PRICE:—\$3.00 Per day.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS in Uniform \$1.00 PER DAY.

No one is admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [394]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS' BADGES OF ADMISSION TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. LYNSTAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. ALL BADGES MUST BE PRODUCED TO GAIN ADMISSION.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [397]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

Issue of 109,650 Shares of the nominal value of \$10.—each at a premium of \$5 each.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Third and Final Call of \$5.00 (being \$1.00 plus \$1.00 premium), on each of the 109,650 Shares allotted on the 17th FEBRUARY, 1923, at \$15.00 per Share (being \$10.00 nominal value plus \$5.00 premium), has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on the 15th day of MARCH, 1923.

For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1923. [413]

G. R. NOTICE.

OWING to the STOPPAGE of the PEAK TRAMWAY SERVICE from 1 A.M. on the 21st inst., until further Notice—Motor Vehicles will be permitted to use the New Road to the Peak as far as Stewart Terrace from 10 P.M. on the 20th inst., until the TRAMWAY COMPANY Resume Service. Motorists are hereby warned of the Danger of Driving Fast in Foggy and Wet Weather in the Peak District. Heavy Vehicles should be kept to the Middle of the Road as far as possible.

E. D. C. WOLFE
Captain Superintendent of Police.

INTIMATIONS

HOUSING QUESTION.

OWING to the Stoppage of the Peak Tramway Service.

THE PUBLIC MEETING

called for Friday Next, to discuss the Housing Question has been postponed to

MONDAY, MARCH, 1923,
at 5.30 P.M.,
in the CITY HALL.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION will be held (as previously announced) on Friday Next, 23rd February, at 5.30 P.M., in the CITY HALL.

(Signed) R. STOCK,
(Hon. Sec. C.R.A.)

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [394]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FAVOURED with instructions from Messrs. NIKKO & Co. (owing to removal to New Premises), Mr. DA ROCHA, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY, 23rd, 24th and 25th FEBRUARY, commencing each day at 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and to be continued from 2.30 P.M. at their shop, No. 15 to 17, Queen's Road Central (old Central Hotel), Hongkong Hotel.

A LARGE PORTION OF THEIR STOCK OF OLD JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART CURIOS.

Worth about \$42,500.00.

Comprising:—
Satsuma, Kutani and Imari Porcelains, Satsuma Vases, Bowls, and Inlaid Burners, Bronze Ornaments and Figures, Brass Vases, Damascene Works, Embroideries, Frames and Wall Hangings, Valuable Screens, Cloisonné Vases, Bowls, and Tea Sets, Lacquer Wares, Silk Kimonos, Flower Bowls, Valuable Curio Cabinets, Fire Screens, Leather Purses and Pocket Books, Embroidered Table Covers, and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
A. G. DA ROCHA.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [425]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell, by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 26th, 27th and 28th MARCH, 1923, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M. with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, etc., etc., etc.

Comprising:—
Life Rafts, Dingies, Whalers, Oars, Cables and Electrical Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ship Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Canvas, Leather and Metallic Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Woollen Bags, Old Asbestos, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead and Gun Metal, Coal Sacks, Wood and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Gauges, Steel Tubes, Steel Wire Ropes, Oil Chain Cables, Drilling and Grinding Machines, Pumps and Gutter Engines, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Binnacles, Compasses, Clocks, Davits, Iron Drums, Wooden Cases, Fold up Lavatories, Old Packing Cases, etc.

ALSO! A QUANTITY OF STRUCTURAL STEELWORK, comprising Stanchions, Beams, Struts, Girders, etc., and sundry other Steelwork, and a large quantity of Fire Iron.

Lots may be inspected on MONDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1923.

Also sale of OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 9th MARCH, comprising:—
Condensed Provisions for Poultry or Pigs Food, Remnants of Serge, Flannel, etc., Bedding, Clothing, Mess Gear, including Electric Plate.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in Catalogue.

HUGHES & BOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [424]

PARTICULARS

OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold, by Order of the Mortgagee

By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT

On MONDAY,

The 12th Day of MAR., 1923, at 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

At Their Office, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2188 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2188 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [427]

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 27, GEORGE'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1923. [356]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The Register of shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Monday, 18th February, to Saturday, 24th February, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1923. [350]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRD NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, VICTORIA, on TUESDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 17th February, 1923, until Tuesday, 27th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1923. [354]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

TRAFFIC on the PEAK TRAMWAY will be SUSPENDED from 1 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 21st INSTANT for a Period of Eight Days or thereabouts in order to carry out certain repairs to the Haulage Machinery. Season Ticket Holders will have the option of getting their Tickets extended for the Whole Period cars cease running or obtaining a Pro Rata refund on such Tickets for the Unexpired Period.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1923. [401]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING the SUSPENSION of the PEAK TRAMWAY SERVICE, MOTOR BUSES WILL BE RUN between the Hongkong Hotel and the Peak Church, leaving either end at the following Times:—

8 A.M. to 10 A.M. Every 20 Minutes.
10 A.M. to 6 P.M. " " " "
6 P.M. to 8 P.M. " " " "
8 P.M. to Midnight " " " "

FARE—50 Cents.

E. W. ALDERSON,
Assistant General Manager,
HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1923. [402]

PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF PIANO LESSONS.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY.

World's Greatest Living Pedagogue.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

THE Progressive Series of Piano Lessons is a complete text work of piano study, arranged in accordance with approved teaching principles.

It saves time and expense. It saves the drudgery of unintelligent practice. It saves endless repetition of oral instruction. It develops the intellect. It aids in memorizing.

PROF. DANENBERG IS AUTHORIZED TO TEACH THE ABOVE LESSONS.

No. 1, The Albany.

3081.

Tel. 1674.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [403]

THE CORONET.

THROUGH THE WRONG DOOR.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction

because it is a Skilful

Blend of the Best

Highland Scotch

WHISKIES,

of Great Age, matured

in Sherrywood

Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTH.

PROSSER.—At Shanghai, on February 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN F. PROSSER, a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIEMSEN—DIERCKS.—At Shanghai, on Feb. 10th, ALBERT GEORGE SIEMSEN to CAROLINE MAY DIERCKS, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1923.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

A good deal of surprise is expressed among Europeans and Chinese alike at the friendly reception that has been accorded to Dr. SUN YAT SEN during the past few days by the leading officials of the Colony who were assumed to be hostile to Dr. SUN and all his works.

Dr. SUN's publicity agents have done more to propagate that erroneous impression than anybody else, and more than a year ago we dealt with the subject in an article based upon a contribution to our columns by "ORRIS KEITH" who had come down from the North specially to study the political situation. What we wrote then we can repeat without qualification to-day. This much, at least, may be quoted now from what we wrote then:

"On this subject of British antipathy towards Canton, we frankly disagree with the writer's view. To say that there is a very marked antipathy on the part of the British residents in China and Hongkong to all that is implied in the word 'Canton', and that the whole Canton movement is to them anathema, conveys, we believe, an entirely erroneous view of British opinion."

And again: "The truth is that British opinion is not so deeply antagonistic to the Canton movement as ORRIS KEITH may have been led to suppose in his talks with the politicians among whom he has been moving in Canton. With the ideals of the Canton movement there can, indeed, be nothing but sympathy."

We went on to explain that this impression of a hostile attitude on the part of Hongkong towards Canton had been

derived mainly from the steps taken by the Government to prevent in the Colony political demonstrations by the Chinese population which could not be considered consonant with neutrality and with the Imperial Government's recognition of the Government of the Republic of China. Dr. SUN was at that time asserting his claim to be regarded as "the Chief Executive of the sole de facto as well as de jure governing body in China that is fully constituted at this moment." We may be quite sure that the friendly intercourse which has taken place between Dr. SUN and H.E. THE GOVERNOR and the leading officials of the Colony implies no sort of recognition of this political claim, but is a recognition rather of Dr. SUN as the man who has been invited by the public organisations of Canton to undertake the task of re-establishing peace and order in the province. That is a task which must command from all of us—the Government of the Colony and all its Chinese and European inhabitants alike—the utmost sympathy. So long as Dr. SUN confines himself to the task of transplanting in China the Hongkong type of government, which so impressed him in his student days here many years ago, he can, of course, confidently count on every sympathy and encouragement that the Colony can give him. It has been entirely on the question of procedure on which there has been any difference of opinion. We understand that Dr. SUN returns to Canton with no intention of embarking on military enterprises such as wrecked the bright promise of his previous administration, and we gather that he intends this time to confine himself to the task of making the province of Kwangtung an example of the peaceful, orderly and progressive government that he desires to see extended throughout China.

We have frequently expressed the view that Dr. SUN's energies applied to making his native province a model of good government would do more to promote his national ideals than could possibly be achieved by any other means in the political conditions at present prevailing in China. In such a task as this he could certainly count upon no hostility from British residents in this Colony or anywhere else. We can only repeat what we said in the article to which we have already referred: "The concern of the British residents in Hongkong and China is for the speedy establishment in China of stable government giving assurance of the peaceful conditions which are essential to confidence and the prosperity of trade and commerce. In their eyes the Canton movement [as it was expressed at the time in Dr. SUN's military enterprise] takes on the character of serious disturbance likely to keep the country in a state of turmoil and civil warfare for many years to come, and in so far as there is any antipathy on the part of British residents in Hongkong and China towards 'the Canton movement,' it is inspired entirely by such considerations, and by no dread of Dr. SUN's far-reaching (and very distant) industrial and commercial schemes." We learn from authoritative Chinese sources that Dr. SUN fully assured himself on these points during his short sojourn in Hongkong, and we may assume that the Government of Hongkong must have received such assurances as to the nature of the future activities of Dr. SUN at Canton as to make possible the intercourse which has taken place this week between him and the leading officials of the Colonial Government, which we trust may be fruitful of the happiest results.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beswick are on a visit to the Colony.

The new Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club is to be opened on Saturday. An announcement on the subject appears among to-day's advertisements.

The public meeting convened to discuss the Housing question has been postponed to Monday, March 10th, owing to the stoppage of the Peak tram service.

The first class Tashou Chiao decoration has been conferred upon Mr. B. Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale) and Mr. S. A. Hardoon by the Peking Government.

Owing to the suspension of the Peak Tramway Service, there will be no meeting of the Reading Circle at the Helena May Institute to-day, and the Children's Lecture arranged for tomorrow, Friday, the 23rd February, has been postponed till a later date.—ADVT.

In the presence of several members of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Mr. Masatoshi Shuto, Shanghai manager, laid the foundation stone of the bank's new premises on The Bund last week. The new building is expected to be completed in 12 months hence. Messrs. Trollope & Colls are the contractors.

The official announcements relating to the annual Race Meeting next week (which will be found in our advertisement columns) contain information relating to the new arrangements which come into operation this year for the first time.

Among the departures for Home by the *Albion* yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. G. Dodwell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rossar, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Brawn, Miss Gilling, and Mr. B. D. Evans. Mr. A. H. Barlow is travelling from Singapore to Marseilles on the ship.

"The Shanghai Commissioner" of Police, Mr. K. J. McEuen, is reported by the Chinese press to have issued orders forbidding gambling during the New Year holidays. For many years past, the Chinese complain, gambling has been permitted for a few days during the Chinese New Year holidays.

The public meeting in regard to "the better education of British Children in Hongkong" is convened for Thursday, March 8th. The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock is to take the chair and he will be supported by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. Montague Ede, Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. A. R. Lowe. Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh, M.A., is to address the meeting.

KOWLOON UNION CHURCH PROJECT.

SIR PAUL CHATER OFFERS ANOTHER \$50,000.

An important address on the project for establishing a Union Church at Kowloon was made by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the annual meeting of the Kowloon Union Church, Hongkong, last night. In the course of his statement Mr. Macdonald announced that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., had, in the most generous and spontaneous manner doubled his offer, and was willing to place at the disposal of the trustees the sum of \$100,000, if a satisfactory site for the church could be secured (ap-pause).

Mr. Macdonald acknowledged in the warmest terms Sir Paul's great generosity, and mentioned also that the local military authorities had offered to do anything in their power to facilitate the scheme, by giving a portion of the military lands without waiting for the completion of the whole scheme on the removal of the military establishment. Unfortunately the authorities at Home had declined to deal with the military land except en bloc. A site had still to be found, and it would be for the incoming committee to consider a proposal for building a temporary church until a permanent site was available.

CORRESPONDENCE

DR. SUN YAT SENS STAY IN HONGKONG

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The world is really round after all. We have amongst us the highly-cultured man in the person of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was received here by the British Authorities with open arms. This man has always had anti-foreign feelings (remember he openly remarked on a previous occasion "Asia for the Asiatics") and his footsteps were keenly watched by the Police here immediately news was broadcasted of his intended return to Canton.

This man, who has been entertained at Government House and given an opportunity to speak at the University Union, was the very man who twelve months ago, when in power, actually supported the "Labourers' movement during the Strike to the prejudice of British trade, commerce, shipping and industry."

From the information given in the Press, Dr. Sun (the liberator of a murderer) is leaving for Canton this morning for the purpose of "restoring order out of chaos." I can only hope that he will succeed and that he will not, within a short period of time, find that the Kwangtung climate is so unsuitable to his constitution as to demand a hasty departure to a colder climate, as was the case last time. If necessity should really demand a change, a wire or wireless to the Colonial Secretary here will bring forth a British cruiser or warship to convey Dr. Sun safely from a 90deg. climate to a 30deg. one.

It is really surprising that during Dr. Sun's short sojourn in Hongkong, a procession was not organized by the Labour organizations, unions, etc., to be headed by such high officials as Dr. Sun, H.E. the Governor, the Chancellor of the University, Heads of Government Departments, Official and Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, and Representatives of the Military and Naval Authorities.

If the procession was organized, I could, perhaps, within a few hours' notice arrange to muster all the ex-members of the Hongkong Police Reserve Band to play, so as to enliven the proceedings, and it would then complete the welcome extended to the worthy politician and revolutionist, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, First President of the Republic of China and her Saviour.—I remain, etc.

"A. RESIDENT."

Hongkong, February 21st, 1923.

[With reference to the second paragraph of this letter, we have been assured as a matter of fact, that Dr. Sun had no support whatever to the Strike. He was far away from Canton at the time—in Kweilin—and knew nothing of the developments which brought about the Strike.—No.]

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

U.S. PROHIBITION LAW.
NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY
SUGGESTS MODIFICATION.

ALBANY, February 19th.

The New York State Assembly has passed a resolution by 78 votes to 64 in favour of forwarding a memorandum to Congress urging the modification of the prohibition law in order to permit the drinking of beer and wine.

MUNIFICENT GIFT FOR
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

LONDON, February 21st.

A donation of £100,000 has been made to the Royal Society for the purpose of scientific research, by Sir Alfred Yarrow who says that he is convinced that the future prosperity of the country is dependent upon the encouragement thereof.

OBITUARY.

MR. RICHARD HADDOCK.

LONDON, February 21st.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Haddock, ex-Commodore of the Peninsular and Orient Company.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUHR SITUATION.

GERMAN PASSIVE RESISTANCE
CONTINUES.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Ruhr war all over the Ruhr has not abated. A general strike has been proclaimed at Dusseldorf as a protest against the expulsion of the burghers, Koerdgen. The French have arrested the Director of Posts at Mayence, whereupon the postal workers have walked out and communication is interrupted. At Cologne, a bank manager has been sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment for disobeying the French. The employees of the Reichsbank at Gelsenkirchen have struck, following the arrest of the director.

A Dusseldorf message states that only one coal train left for France yesterday, but the French are carrying out transport by water by means of a fleet of thirty-eight tugs.

BRUSSELS, February 20th.

The Minister of Railways has instructed the railway administrations to interrupt the supply of gas, water and electricity at all stations under French or Belgian military control.

DUSSELDORF, February 20th.

A number of shops have been closed as a protest against the arrest and expulsion of the burghers. The central telegraph office has been closed both as a punishment and in order to enable acts of sabotage to be repaired.

DUSSELDORF, February 20th.

The workmen on the Duren-Grevenbroich section of the railway, which the French have taken over from the British, have struck work, refusing to carry on under the supervision of the French military.

DUTCH INTERESTS TO BE
PROTECTED.

THE HAGUE, February 20th.

It is officially announced that as a result of representations made by the Dutch Ministers at Paris and Brussels on instructions from the Government, satisfactory statements with regard to respect for Dutch interests on the Rhine and in the Ruhr, and the existing Rhine navigation rights, have been received from the French and Belgian Foreign Ministries.

GERMAN PROTESTS AGAINST
"BRUTAL" EXPULSIONS.

BERLIN, February 20th.

The German Government has sent a note to the French, British and Belgian Governments and the Rhineland Commission at Coblenz vigorously protesting against the expulsions of German officials in the occupied territories, also the "brutal" manner in which they have been carried out.

PART OF BRITISH ZONE
HANDS TO FRANCE.

LONDON, February 20th.

It was arranged that the strip of the British occupied zone through which the Neuss-Duren line runs shall be handed over to the French, which night General Godley and Taylor are discussing the general question of railway transit. There is no fresh demarche from Paris. The general impression in London is that the situation has been considerably eased.

MESOPOTAMIA MANDATE.

CRITICISM IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons, the debate on the Address being resumed, Mr. George Lambert moved an amendment suggesting immediate and drastic curtailment of British responsibilities in Mesopotamia. The mover criticised the heavy expenditure already incurred and said he hoped the Anglo-Iraqian treaty would not be ratified. Mr. Bonar Law asked the House not to pass the resolution, which would affect tomorrow's discussion in Angora on the peace treaty, with which he stressed the question was bound up. The Cabinet was paying close attention to the matter and had an open mind, but was unable to state any decision under present circumstances. The amendment was rejected by 273 to 167.

SOVIET DEATH SENTENCE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON LENIN'S LIFE.

RUSSIA, February 20th.

The Moscow Supreme Court has passed sentence of death on Colonel Svejkovski for being concerned in an attempt on Lenin's life. The court found that the attempt was organised by Yavinkoff and Gniloribov.

U.S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

OPPONENTS' ENDEAVOUR TO KILL
THE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.

The opponents of the Ship Subsidy Bill began to filibuster in the Senate yesterday evening in an endeavour to kill the measure through dilatory tactics. The Texas Democrat, Mr. Sheppard, began the movement with a three-hour address on the League of Nations, and was still going strong when the session adjourned until the morning, when Mr. Sheppard will continue what was originally announced would be a seven-hour speech. Mr. Curtis leader of the supporters of the Bill announced that he would try to keep the Senate sitting all night long. Cots and blankets would be brought to the Chamber so that the Senators would be as comfortable as possible.

At the conclusion of Senator Sheppard's speech, Mr. Brookhart, one of the most active opponents of the Government measure, said that if the Republicans carried out their threat of an all-night sitting, he was prepared to conduct a night course on Co-operative Marketing, for which he had brought a text book. Mr. McKellar threatened to read an eleven-hour speech, made by Senator Smoot in 1918, from the Congressional record, and to make numerous comments thereon.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

COMMUNISTS' EFFORTS TO CARRY
ON STRIKE.

PARIS, February 20th.

The National Council of the Federation Unitaire of underground workers has decided to resume work to-morrow, except in the Moselle coalfields. In the event of certain centres not obtaining satisfaction, it is understood a re-commencement of the strike is contemplated on March 4th.

PARIS, February 20th.

There is a virtual settlement of the coal strike, due to the rejection of the Communists' appeals after a wages increase has been obtained.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

COMBATATIVE MEASURES AGAINST
SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.

Seven hundred and fifty rubber manufacturers have been invited to a meeting on February 25th to discuss combative measures against the British output restriction scheme.

PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESS.

ADOPTED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

LONDON, February 20th.

The House of Commons has adopted the Address, after rejecting a Labour amendment, by 307 to 176, endorsing the Pension Ministry administration.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEST.

DOGGED STAND BY NOURSE
AND TAYLOR.

DURBAN, February 20th.

On the resumption of the final Test match, the weather was murky. A total of 3,000 spectators attended. The wicket was good, England compiled 241. South Africa then went in and hit up 111 for 3. Englands plucky last-wicket partnership between Russell and Gilligan produced 62. Russell was out at 111. The only other player to score two separate hundreds in a Test match was the Australian, Bardsley, at the Oval in 1909. Russell gave a magnificent display, hitting ten fours. Gilligan scored 35 with hard hitting. The South Africans had a poor start, being 64 for 3 wickets down, but Nourse and Taylor with a dogged stand brought that total past the century. Stumps were drawn at five o'clock owing to bad light.

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY WIRES FROM
INDIAN EXCHANGES.The following telegrams are taken from
Indian exchanges:

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S WILL.

LONDON, February 1st.

Lady Northcliffe benefits under the will to the extent of a legacy of £10,000 and Lord Northcliffe's personal effects. The remainder of the estate will be realised and invested, Lady Northcliffe being the principal beneficiary, receiving roughly 18 per cent. of the income during widowhood. Certain percentages go to Lord Northcliffe's mother, sisters, and brothers. The executors are Sir George Hulton and Mr. Henry Arnholz. There are also annuities to relations by marriage, secretaries and others, and legacies to nephews, nieces, god-children and many friends, most of whom were business associates. The directors of all his companies receive £1,000 each, and employees of three years' standing in the Northcliffe concerns will receive three months' salary. Provision is made for pensions for aged and infirm employees. There are various bequests to charities, including the Newspaper Press Fund, the News-vendors' and Printers' Institutions. Sums of £25,000 each are bequeathed to Mr. Thomas Marlowe, Chairman, Associated Newspapers, Limited, and Sir Andrew Caird, Vice-Chairman, if they are not retained in the employment of Associated Newspapers, Ltd., as an adequate remuneration. Direction is given to prevent the sale of *The Times* and other newspapers to non-Britons.

Probate Court settlement has been announced in connection with the late Lord Northcliffe's will. The President pronounced for the will, dated March 22nd, 1919, with three codicils, dated June 13th, 1919, June 23rd, 1920, and July 27th, 1922.

ABOLISHING SALE OF LIVINGS.

LONDON, February 1st.

In addition to approving the proposal dividing the Diocese of Manchester and Southwell the National Assembly yesterday dealt with a motion moved by Sir Lewis Dillwyn to abolish the sale of livings. Sir Lewis explained that the methods to accomplish this were—firstly, (Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANDIT ACTIVITIES IN
MANCHURIA.

PEKING, February 20th.

Banditry continues in Manchuria and 300 bandits are preparing to attack Yenkiu. Tachunyu has been looted and fighting has occurred between the bandits, numbering 1,000, and an equal number of Chinese soldiers, but the result is not known. It is reported that 800 bandits are moving on Suifengho.

FIGHTING IN SZECHUAN.

PEKING, February 20th.

It is reported from Szechuan that General Yang Sen is advancing from Kweichow towards Wanhshien. General Tan Shi Shao, who is siding with the invaders, and who has two divisions under his command, is pressing back the remainder of the third army. He has reached Nankiangshien. The first army is concentrating in order to bar his further progress.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

CHINESE CABINET DECISION REGARDING
THE TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS.

PEKING, February 20th.

The Cabinet has reported that it has informally discussed the Twenty-One Demands and has decided to request Japan to revise the 1915 Treaty, involving the abrogation of the demands for the retrocession of Dairen and Port Arthur.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE COM-
MISSIONERSHIP.

PARIS, February 20th.

The chief of the inland revenue department of the Seine has resigned in order to take up the Government commissioner-ship attached to the management of Banque Industrielle de Chine.

ASIATIC LABOUR IN CANADA.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT UPHELD.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada relating to the employment of Chinese and Japanese labour. The appellants claimed a declaration that they were entitled to a renewal of licences to cut timber in British Columbia. The licences were granted by the Minister of Lands of that province, who had inserted, in accordance with an Order by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a stipulation that no Chinese or Japanese labour should be employed. The Judicial Committee agreed with the Supreme Court ruling that the stipulation was not void as being contrary to Section 91 of the British North America Act. Their Lordships held that as the appellants had broken the stipulation they were not entitled to a renewal of their licences.

BRITAIN'S SHARE OF BOXER
INDemnITY.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Arthur Murray, Mr. Ronald McNeill said the Government was considering steps to give effect to the decision in principle to devote the proceeds of the British share of the Boxer indemnity for purposes mutually beneficial of China and Britain.

SIR F. LUGARD'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, February 20th.

Sir Frederick Lugard succeeds Mr. Oransby Gore as the British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. [Sir Frederick Lugard was formerly Governor of Hongkong.]

CHINA'S OPEN DOOR.

LONDON, February 20th.

In a speech at a dinner of the Oriental Circle in the Lyceum Club, Mr. Chao Hsin-chu said that in the opening up of China economically her door would be kept permanently open to the world and particularly to Britain.

LATE M. LONG'S SUCCESSOR.

PARIS, February 20th.

The Cabinet has appointed M. Merlin Governor-General of French West Africa, as Governor-General of Indo-China.

to compensate the owner of a legal marketable saleable property, who was being dispossessed; and secondly, not to take away the immediate right of sale, but let the right return to the present measure. He recommended the second alternative. The Archbishop of Canterbury said the measure would remove a blot on the Church's system. The motion was finally carried, including the provision that the measure should be considered for revision by the Assembly in July.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TREATMENT.

LONDON, February 2nd.

A Christian scientist father, charged at Lincolnshire Assizes with the manslaughter of his infant daughter, has been acquitted. It appears that two female Christian science practitioners were called in to treat his two children by prayer. Both recovered; then one developed measles. The father summoned a doctor too late. One of the practitioners, testifying, said she treated the child by "absent prayer." Her charges did not depend on the length of the prayer, but on the circumstances of the case. She charged two shillings weekly in this case. She once treated twenty persons in one day by "absent prayer," which took eight hours. The Judge warned the jury not to treat the case as a religious one. The efficacy of prayer was not disputed, and it was distasteful to criticize the actions of a man who was dictated by his conscience.

CHARGE AGAINST A
CHINESE NEWSPAPER.THE CROWN'S TRANSLATION
CHALLENGED.

The hearing of the case in which Lo Wing Kwong, the proprietor of a local Chinese newspaper, named the *Hongkong Kung Po*, is prosecuted, at the instance of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for publishing matter on November 25th, 1922, of an indecent, obscene revolting and offensive nature, was again continued before Mr. R. E. Tadwell, at the Magistrate's Court. This is the third time the case has been called in Court. The Magistrate at the previous hearing of the case on February 14th intimated that the defending solicitor (Mr. C. A. S. Russ) that to satisfy the Court that the article could be construed otherwise than as represented by the prosecution, he would have to put in another translation of the article in full.

Yesterday Mr. Russ said he had a translation which had been certified by the Supreme Court translator, who was unable to attend. Court owing to the opening of the monthly Criminal Sessions on that day.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Russ said that hardly any of the Chinese characters in the article had any meaning. There were only "two" of the characters which might sound indecent if read aloud, but they were not so in the written character. One of the characters referred to a "viscount's palace" which the S.C.A. translator alleged had another meaning. Mr. Russ submitted that the thoughts expressed by the writer were one of the highest forms of Buddhist metaphysics. Not even the most hypercritical person could find anything indecent about it. He attributed the fact that the Secretariat and the publisher had not deemed the article indecent—at a previous hearing it was elicited that an anonymous person had complained to the S.C.A. about it—to the fact that the article was never intended to be read aloud.

Mr. W. Schofield, of the S.C.A., who presented, asked if the defence saw any humour in the article to which Mr. Russ replied that his personal opinion did not matter.

His Worship at this stage asked Mr. Schofield if he could get both the S.C.A. interpreter and the Court interpreter to attend. After a few minutes, Mr. Schofield said that they were both engaged at the sessions. Regarding a further charge of "inciting persons to crime in China," Mr. Schofield said that it would be seen from the first part of Part I that the writer took a view that the workers of the world were oppressed and indicated that he had swallowed the extreme socialist teachings of Europe.

The passage complained of was: "The workers subjected to capitalism in all other countries have their guns ready and are awaiting mobilization but the Chinese workers are still motionless and nothing has been heard of them: Shame upon them."

Mr. Russ contended that there was nothing wrong with the article. He went on to remark that when some learned gentleman says that he attended to oppose a certain measure with every weapon in his armoury everybody knew it was a figure of speech. He argued that Mr. Schofield's insinuation that the article might be construed as inciting the Chinese to smuggle or buy arms, was "too far fetched for words." The tone of the article was moderate and sensible from the point of view of the labour party.

Mr. Schofield replied that conditions at home and here were different. The Magistrate adjourned the case till Saturday when he will give his decision regarding the second charge and the translators will be present to give evidence on the charge of indecency.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-
ING CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders for the year ended December, 1922, states:—

The balance at credit of profit and loss account after allowing for the interim dividend of \$60,000 paid in September last and including the balance of \$11,180.74 brought forward from 1921, is \$161,074.52, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to reserve fund	\$25,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff	2,907.91
To pay a final dividend of \$1 per share	60,000.00
To bonus of \$1 per share	60,000.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account	13,166.61

Consulting Committee.—Mr. P. A. Cox resigned on leaving the Colony, and Mr. Allan Cameron was invited to take his place on the Consulting Committee. In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. A. O. Lang, H. P. White and Allan Cameron, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lindsay & Davis and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, Messrs. Lindsay & Davis and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming are eligible for election.

Twenty mechanics of the Telephone Company went on strike the other day because the Company would not dismiss an interpreter, to whom they objected. The men were charged at the Police Court yesterday with absconding themselves from service without permission. Mr. H. B. L. Donny appeared for the defence, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual prize giving in connection with St. Joseph's College took place yesterday afternoon. The awards were distributed by H. E. the Governor. (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.). Among those present were the Director of Education (the Hon. Mr. E. R. Irving), Mr. E. Ralphs, and Mr. Eric Rice.

Brother Michael, who has been acting as Headmaster during the past two years, whilst Brother Aimar has been out of the Colony, wrote the report on the past year's work, which was read by Brother Aimar.

After welcoming His Excellency, the Report went on to say:—

The last scholastic year was very successful. Our average enrolment was 599, and the average attendance, 584. In our branch school in Kowloon the enrolment was 80 and the average attendance, 82. The annual inspection of the College was made by Mr. Ralphs and Mr. Forest on November 27th and 28th, while that of our branch school was made by Mr. Forest on November 17th. The inspectors expressed their entire satisfaction with the work done, and have recommended the College to receive the highest grant. In the University Examinations, 21 passed the Matriculation, (4 winning honours) and seven the Senior Local. In both examinations 15 distinctions were awarded, of which 6 went to English. Thirty-five passed the junior local. The distinctions in this class totalled 23 including 7 in English. In connection with the University, I wish to call the attention of some parents and guardians to the following. Some students who fail in the University Examinations, and a few who pass, for some reason or other, (perhaps being promised scholarships), go to America to complete their education. On reaching there, not having had a high school education, they have to enter a grade school or engage a teacher until they are prepared to take the entrance examination. Most of these students return without having accomplished anything and what is worse, they contract idle habits, are always discontented, and seldom settle down to hard work. We have our own University and it is our duty, as it should be our pride, to do all in our power to make it second to none in the Empire. The education imparted here is best suited to our boys. The professors know not only the character of the students, but also their needs, and as a rule, the students, finishing here, succeed, while many who go abroad fail. I am pleased to state that our Portuguese students are fully alive to the need of higher education; not only are they anxious to pass their matriculation examination, but some of those who have passed have come back to continue their studies so as to be better prepared to take up University work. In the near future we hope to have our science hall equipped; We shall thus be in a position to meet the requirements of the University syllabus and to comply with the wishes of the scientifically inclined among our students.

Our Scouts are doing fairly well. Last year they were deprived of their outing owing to the constant rain during the time they had fixed for camp life. Our boarding department has been entirely renovated during the past year. We have reduced the number by 20, so as to have more space in the dormitory. I am pleased to announce that we have our own cinematograph, so that the boys may enjoy themselves without leaving the College, and see nothing but clean films. The year 1922 will be long remembered by the people of Hongkong and especially by the students, as it brought to our Colony His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. The very disagreeable weather in no way lessened the patriotism of the students of the College who left nothing undone to honour their future king. That the boys of St. Joseph's College did more than was expected of them to honour His Royal Highness, may be seen from the beautiful "photo" bearing the Prince's signature, which the Hon. Mr. Irving and the Committee presented to the College. The Prince said he was greatly pleased with the appearance of our boys. I wish to express my gratitude to our devoted staff for their whole-hearted co-operation. Where there is union there is strength and advancement, and with none is this union more necessary than with teachers. I thank the St. Vincent de Paul Society for what they have done to help us, not only in paying the school fees of poor boys, but also in supplying a large number of boys with books. I am also grateful to the ladies of the Hongkong Benevolent Society for having helped some of our poor boys.

I have now stated what our boys, physically and intellectually, are doing, but this is far from sufficient to make the upright man and good citizen. As great and necessary as are the three Rs. for the welfare of our students, we cannot secure respect for authority, loyalty to the State, and fidelity to duty, unless we add a fourth Religion. If the name of Him from whom all authority comes, be excluded from our curriculum, how can we expect obedience to law and assistance in the hour of need. "Education," says Mr. Gladstone, "in the hands of men who acknowledge no authority, but force, is a menace and not a benefit to society." Education should be the formation of character, that will prevent the young man in maturer years from swerving from duty's path and being swept into the maelstrom of some of those movements that bid fair to sap the very foundations of modern society. Happy and peaceful is the State where the children are taught their duty to God, and their

country. To do this without Religion is impossible.

In conclusion, I avail myself of this opportunity to thank your Excellency and all the members of your Executive Council, as well as the heads of the Education department for the many favours granted our College.

I assure your Excellency, it shall ever be our duty to leave nothing undone to form the boys who are entrusted to our care on that model I have just described, so that the students of St. Joseph's College may ever be faithful to God, their country, and their king.

In the course of a few personal remarks Brother Aimar said:—

"Inclusive of the four members who returned a short time ago, the present staff comprises eleven Brothers and ten local masters. Twenty-one of our old boys are actually pursuing their studies in the University of Hongkong. After an absence of two years, I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to tell them that their old teachers have a genuine desire to see them get on, and will applaud their future University achievements as they did their distinguished scholastic records in the past. I am sure that these young men begin to realise that life is a struggle in which those who are not well equipped by education and character will go under. It therefore behooves them to be up and doing both for their own sakes and for that of their Alma Mater which in great part looks to her most distinguished past students for the realisation of her most cherished ideals.

With a view to provide education in the widest sense for our boys, we shall teach the Commercial branches in one division of Classes, 3 and 4 this year, and next year in Class 1 also. The shorthand lesson will be given before the regular school hours, so that full time may be devoted and special prominence given to those subjects, such as English, which form the very groundwork of, and furnish the key to the whole educational system.

For those of our pupils who will take the complete Matriculation course, we shall equip Science Classes at the earliest possible date. Elementary Science will be introduced into Class 3 this year; and within three years, regular courses in accordance with the requirements of the University programmes will be organised.

"It was very gratifying for me to read in the report of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Education that the new buildings are admirable in every way. To complete the material organisation of the College it is necessary to cover a portion of the playground as a shelter in hot or wet weather.

"I am in favour of erecting on the covered way a two-story building the first floor of which would be a permanent hall for school examinations and functions, and the second would be fitted up and used for the teaching of science—physics and chemistry. A considerable fund is needed for the carrying out of this project. With the assistance of the Government, the public old boys, and our own little economies, we entertain high hopes of realising it, and of making the formal opening of the latest and probably the last annex to the college group of buildings one of the outstanding events marking the celebration of the golden jubilee of the College under the management of the Brothers early in 1925.

Before distributing the prizes His Excellency THE GOVERNOR remarked that they were all pleased to see Brother Aimar back once more, though they would be sorry to lose Brother Michael. With reference to Brother Michael's remarks as to boys going abroad to become in many cases failures when they went for foreign University courses, he hoped the view was a rather gloomy one. He did feel, however, that there was a very great danger of young men coming to grief if they tried to complete their education abroad too early, and at a time when their characters would not be firmly set. Now that the Hongkong University provided a really excellent education he trusted they would find cases of boys going abroad for that purpose very rare, and that they would first go to the Hongkong University and then go to England or America for a post graduate course.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes. The successful matriculation candidates were:—
June 1922.—Philippe Tran Ba Huy, Mak Kwong Chung.
November 1922.—Elias Rumjahn, Philippe Tran Ba Huy, Ngo Ky Hung, P. Le Van Phuoc, Fezally Hiptool, Marcus A. Silva.

MAN RUNS AMOK.

MURDER OF TWO BOYS.

The foki of a piece goods shop in Jarvis Street is alleged to have run amok and killed two boys with a chopper in the early hours of yesterday morning. The boys were sons of an old Chinese connected with the firm, and were sleeping together at the time. They were struck several blows in the head and neck, and their father was also wounded. The man's brother subdued him and handed him over to the police.

Yesterday morning he was charged before Mr. B. E. Lindall with murder. Asked to plead, he simply answered "Ngor Fat Sun King"—or "I have a fit of insanity." The case was remanded for a week for the defendant's mental condition to be enquired into.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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*Havensstein	12,250 tons	about end of Mar.
*Adolf von Beyer	9,000 tons	about end of April.
*Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about end of May.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Ludendorff	12,250 tons	about 22nd Mar.
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	about beginning of April.
*Havensstein	12,250 tons	about beginning of May.
*Adolf von Beyer	9,000 tons	about beginning of June.
*Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about beginning of July.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	

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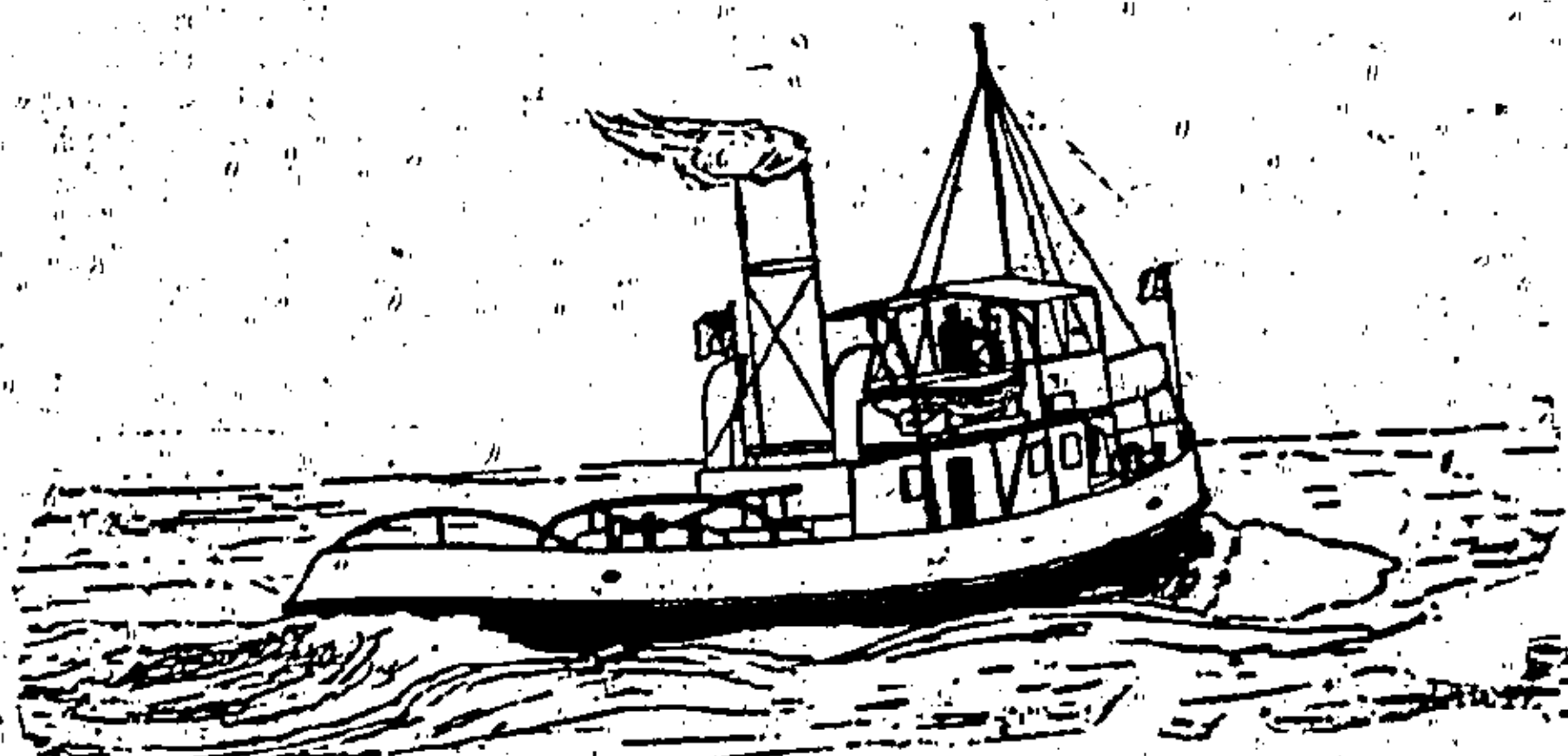
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE ROYAL ENGAGEMENT POPULAR IN ENGLAND.

GLASGOW RENT STRIKE SPREADING TO OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, January 15th.

THE ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

Everyone is pleased with the Duke of York's engagement, but some of the newspapers do not seem to rate the intelligence of readers high by pretending to know all about it. They would have one believe that the Prince has pressed his suit with extreme ardour, and that he was refused by the lady of his choice on two or three occasions before he finally consented to become his wife. How do they know?

But there is not much doubt that the bride-elect, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, is a very charming and typically English girl. To be accurate, I suppose I ought to say she is Scottish rather than English as she belongs to one of the oldest families North of the Tweed. But they have great possessions in England, and it is in English Society that they have always held a foremost place. Lord Strathmore, who is the fourteenth Earl, succeeded to the title in 1904, and was successively in the Life Guards and in one of the Battalions of the Black Watch. His wife, Lady Elizabeth's mother, is a daughter of Rev. Charles William Cavendish-Bentinck, a grandson of the third Duke of Portland. Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon has never been before the public, except perhaps as a companion of a company of Girl Guides near her home at Glamis Castle (pronounced "Glamis") six miles from Forfar. I doubt whether she has ever appeared in the English Press except on one occasion when she was one of the bridesmaids of Princess Mary. She is twenty-three years of age, small, dark, vivacious in manner, and is, like the Duke, very fond of dancing.

Like his elder brother, the Duke of York was at Osborne for part of his education. He was popular there and went by the nickname of "Sprats". After Osborne he became a midshipman on H.M.S. "Gambard". About a month after the Great War started he underwent a very serious operation for appendicitis, and his recovery was slow. But the Duke of Jutland found him a sub-lieutenant on the flagship, the *Iron Duke*, where he was commended for his services and was promoted full lieutenant. As a school, so in the Navy, the Duke of York was popular with everybody with whom he came into contact. On duty he was a disciplinarian, but otherwise his attitude was always on the line "I am one of you."

Perhaps the Duke's easy style is best illustrated by a story which is being told in the London clubs. When he was with the Grand Fleet he was a regular customer to the shop-keeper, *Hornditch*, which was fitted out as a floating store. He was known as "Mr. Johnson" to his men and as "Johnson" to his fellow officers. One of the jokes on board the *Borodino* at Scapa Flow was to give his orders in pantomime with his hands in his pockets and whistling. This was because the manager once said to him jestingly, when there was something of a rush at a busy time, "Now, Johnson, no puffing; whilst all the time till you're out of the shop, and keep your hands in your pockets till you're asked to pay. While you are whistling you can't eat anything, and you can't pinch anything with your hands in your pockets."

The young and careless Naval officer of that time has settled down into a rather serious-minded man with a very genuine interest in social and economic problems of the day.

THE RENT STRIKE. The rent strike which started in Glasgow is steadily spreading southwards through the Midlands. Before long, unless some decisive step is taken by the Government, it will doubtless extend all over the Kingdom. The primary cause of all the trouble was the carelessness or negligence of landlords to read the Rent Act of 1920 intelligently, or to employ advisers who could. This Act, which was designed to protect tenants from eviction and extortionate rents during the housing shortage, permitted landlords to raise rents above the pre-war level by a carefully-regulated and stipulated amount.

One clause stated by implication that notice to quit must be given before rent was raised, but many property-owners omitted to serve this notice on their tenants. That towards the end of last year somebody noticed the omission, and a test case was made of it in the Courts. It was eventually carried to the House of Lords, where the final decision was given against the landlords. Since then, scores of thousands of tenants have demanded that the amount of the increased rent they have paid since 1920 should be refunded to them, or they have refused to pay any rent at all, and declare that they will continue to sit rent free till the total surplus rent has been liquidated.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND. About 100,000 houses are affected in Glasgow alone. I hear that nearly all landlords in Birmingham omitted to give their tenants the technical notice to quit. In other English cities a similar state of things exists. The position of property-owners who depend upon rents for an income can well be imagined. Some of them are almost destitute. Naturally, there is a great deal of feeling over the whole business; and in the circumstances nobody will be surprised to hear that the extremists of a political complexion are trying to turn the situation to account. The landlords are represented as predatory villains who have tried to rob the poor tenants while houses were at a premium. This line is supposed to be useful in the Communist "game" of promoting "the class war."

The House of Lords' decision made nonsense of the Rent Act, for, of course, it was the intention of Parliament that landlords should get more rent, and it is manifestly unfair and unjust that tenants should be able to get out of paying over a mere technicality in the Act due entirely to bad drafting. Fresh legislation is imperative.

FAMOUS LONDON BANK.

There is real romance behind some of the oldest-looking old business houses in the City of London, and it is only now and then that the world in general becomes aware of it. This week, for instance, Messrs. Hoare's famous bank in Fleet Street celebrated the 350th anniversary of its foundation. Many people in love with the ancient and the picturesque visited the premises near Temple Bar, and the Lord Mayor sent congratulations. Samuel Pepys, the immortal diarist, was a customer at Hoare's bank, and his account is to be seen in one of the ledgers, yellow with age, which fill the walls in an upper room. The record shows that Pepys deposited £200 in 1690, which, of course, was a long time after the last entry in his Diary, and it is of interest to note that he overdraw his account by £13 so that it never balanced. Another historical personage who banked there was Oliver Cromwell.

There are many curious traditions connected with the old bank. For 250 years one of the partners has always slept on the premises, and has unlocked the doors of the bank every morning at nine o'clock. From the time of Sir Richard Hoare, Lord Mayor of London in 1711, eldest son has succeeded eldest son in unbroken succession at the head of the firm. That is a chain of direct continuity that many of the Royal dynasties cannot equal. The partners take luncheon together every day in a beautiful room over the bank, the furniture of which was specially made by Chippendale for the apartment, and on the walls are sixteen family portraits beginning with the original Sir Richard Hoare. The clerks in the bank still use quill pens, and in the garden at the back is the firm's own well going down 400 feet to the green sand under the London clay. "THE METROPOLITAN."

Another anniversary of a very different kind has also been celebrated this week, the Metropolitan Railway having celebrated its 60th anniversary. "The Met" was the first of all the London underground railways; indeed, it was the first of the kind in the world. Throughout the sixty years it has been able to maintain its individuality. There is a working agreement with other systems, but it is not under the "Traffic Combine" which has absorbed the Tube Railways and controls the buses.

The first section of the line was only 3½ miles long, extending from Bishop's Road, Paddington, to Parringdon Street. But extensions made as the years went by took "The Met" into the open and the daylight of the suburbs, and the 3½ miles have grown to 93. A souvenir booklet which I have received tells the story; and it also contains some quaint illustrations. One picture shows Mr. Gladstone wearing a very tall hat with Mrs. Gladstone in an open truck on the first trial trip.—H.B.

LONGEST CABLE LENGTH-ENED.

TASK OF LAYING AN 1,800 MILES EXTENSION.

The longest cable in the world, which already measures 8,000 miles, is to be extended by more than 1,800 miles. The task will keep many hundreds of workmen employed in Britain for several months. At Greenwich 1,500 men will benefit. They are employees of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., who have been given the contract by the Pacific Cable Board.

The making of such a cable is highly skilled work. The copper conductor which carries the signalling current is insulated with gutta serena, which is then sheathed with iron and steel wires for protection, the final covering being of tarred jute as a protection for the iron and steel wires. Not only the cable makers at Greenwich will benefit, therefore, for in the North the supply of the enormous amount of material required will lead to considerable employment.

IN TWO PORTIONS. It is expected that the actual construction of the cable will take about four months, after which it will be sent out to the Pacific, in two portions—one for a 540 miles' line from Sydney to Southport, near Brisbane, and the other for a 1,320 miles' line from Auckland, New Zealand, to Suva, in the Fiji Islands. For the main part, the cable is to be about an inch in thickness, but at the shore ends the thickness has to be laid by August next.

It will be a notable feat that the company's ship *Colonia* will carry in May or June next, for the two cables will be stowed on board ready for "paying out" on the bed of the ocean. Each cable will be all in one piece when it leaves Britain coiled into large watertight tanks, which communicate. The weight of the cables will probably be about five thousand tons. The *Colonia* is now lying in a London dock, having completed a similar job across the Indian Ocean.

It is because of the greatly increased demand for communications that the new cables are being laid.

In his examination in bankruptcy at Guildford, Surrey, recently, Major the Hon. Francis William White, lately a trainer of racehorses at Tunmore, West Hants, Surrey, told the Deputy Official Receiver that in 1915 he bought 57,000 Russian roubles for £25,000. To-day 57,000,000 roubles went to the English pound.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Thursday	22nd Feb.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Thursday	23rd Feb.	3 p.m.
KOR	HOSANG	Friday	24th Feb.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK	TATSHING	Friday	24th Feb.	10 a.m.
MANILA	YUNNANG	Friday	24th Feb.	3 p.m.
BANGKOK	CHUNANG	Saturday	25th Feb.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	HOPANG	Sunday	26th Feb.	10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	Monday	26th Feb.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK & SWATOW	FOOSING	Monday	26th Feb.	10 a.m.
HAIKONG & HOLOU	CHANG	Tuesday	27th Feb.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	WOSANG	Wednesday	28th Feb.	10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Saturday	3rd Mar.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	NAMRANG	Monday	5th Mar.	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every 7 days.

HAIKONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haikow, where transshipment occurs.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan, with two 5,000 ton steamers, "HISANG" and "MATRANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE—Regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about

Thursday, 22nd Feb., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 315

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	24th Feb.	"GLENSEAN"	Mid. of Mar.	Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENLUCE"	27th Feb.	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	Mid. of April	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENADE"	18th Mar.			

Movements are subject to change, without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 25 and Central 2536

Hotels JAPAN AND MANCHURIA

Members of Japan Hotel Association

c/o TRAVEL BUREAU, Dept. of Railways, Tokyo.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10-13 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y15-10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Osaka (Shikoku)	Kyoto	Nagoya	Kobe (Kansai)
Yokohama	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Kobe Hotel
Kanagawa	Miyako Hotel	Nara Hotel	Osaka Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nara Hotel	Osaka Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nara Hotel	Osaka Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nara Hotel	Osaka Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nara Hotel	Osaka Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nara Hotel	Osaka Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nara Hotel	Osaka Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nara Hotel	Osaka Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Keelung	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama

WHEN PROCEEDING ON "HOME LEAVE"
STORE YOUR SURPLUS KIT, SILVER-
PLATE OR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS WITH

THOS. COOK & SON.

GOODS FULLY INSURED. MODERATE RATES.

INSPECTION OF GODOWN INVITED.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 124-5.

-289-

"ELLERMAN LINE" P. & O., British India

Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

CITY OF POONA 15th March ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

HOMEWARDS.

CITY OF SIMLA 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

CITY OF POONA 15th March ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
CITY OF SIMLA 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
CITY OF POONA 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

REISS & CO., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 7807)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

HYSON 15th March ... via Suez Canal ... 25th February
CITY OF NORWICH 15th March ... via Suez Canal ... 5th March
AGAMEMNON 15th March ... via Suez Canal ... 15th March
CITY OF LINCOLN 15th March ... via Suez Canal ... 25th March

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hong Kong and Japan	Probable Sailing from Hong Kong to Marseilles
AZAY LE RIDEAU	15th Jan.	2nd March	30th March
PORTHOS	16th Feb.	17th March	1st April
ARMAND BEHIC	23rd Feb.	27th March	1st May
PAUL LECAT	9th March	10th April	15th May
ANDRE LEBON	23rd March	24th April	25th May
AMBOISE	6th April	8th May	12th June
CORDILLERE			

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 210. 00. 00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 210. 00. 00.
STEAMERS (2nd) ... 80. 00. 00. STEAMERS (2nd) ... 80. 00. 00.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

C. PIERRE LECOCQ, as loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 2nd part February.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Messing saloons, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

(FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG 1 Capt. W. C. Passmore Tuesday, 27th Feb. at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG 2 Capt. J. S. Thomson Friday, 2nd Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pig)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS.	Tonnage	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,700	1st Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	6,252	8th Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALHORE"	6,273	13th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,800	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,700	23rd Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	6,900	29th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NANKIN"	7,000	13th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,800	21st Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,800	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,000	18th May	do.
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	6,097	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	25th July	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"TORILLA" 5,200 3rd Mar. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" 4,000 3rd Mar. Marseilles, Penang, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DONGOLA"	8,000	25th Feb. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	6,956	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"NANKIN"	7,000	10th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SOUDAN"	6,700	11th Mar.	Shanghai

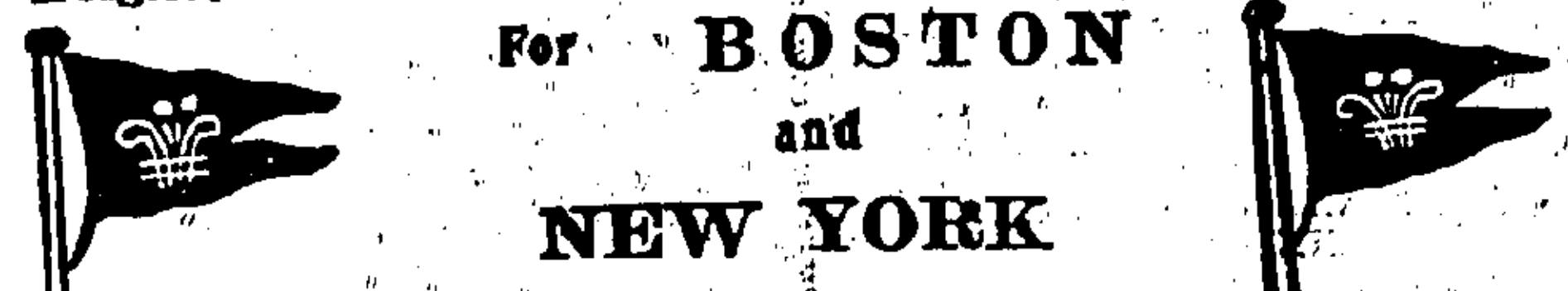
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Baggage must declare their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while en route in the carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.L.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the P. & O. Teluk Singapore to Colombo.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parade Musters not more than 15 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

2, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" about 19th March.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 2105

Telegrams (Furnes)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 10th Mar.
BURNES AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN, SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"CANADA MARU" ... Thursday, 8th Mar.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE VIA SINGAPORE
"HONGKONG MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Mar.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 26th Feb.
CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
"JAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 10th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND ROUTES U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 28th Feb. 10 a.m.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco and Colon Ports.
"HAGUE MARU" ... Monday, 26th Feb.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama ... Sunday, 25th Mar.
"AMAZON MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Mar.
KIELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.
"KAIYO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.
"AMARU MARU" ... Sunday, 26th Feb.
TAKAO, SWATOW & AMOY.
"SUKA MARU" ... Sunday, 26th Feb.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. RHINA, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4000.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUNGHOW"	On 22nd Feb. Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd Feb. 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"NEWCHWANG"	On 22nd Feb. 4 p.m.
SAIGON	"TEAN"	On 22nd Feb. 4 p.m.
FOOCHOW	"CHENG TU"	On 23rd Feb. Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th Feb. D.L.
SAIGON	"TAN YANG"	On 25th Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 25th Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KING YUAN"	On 26th Feb. 10 a.m.
WELHAIWEI & TEENTSI	"KURICHOW"	On 26th Feb. 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.
For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Telephone Central 38.
CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Ans. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sardinia, Manila & Australian Ports
"CHANGSHA"	18th March	17th March

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Fruit, and has wireless communication with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares! Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents.
Telephone Central No. 24.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 25th Feb.
U.S.S. "Dewey" ... Leave Hongkong 25th Feb.
U.S.S. "Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 18th Mar.
U.S.S. "Dewey" ... Leave Hongkong 17th Mar.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "Elkridge" ... Due Hongkong 2nd Mar.
U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 3rd Mar.
U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 23rd Mar.
U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 24th Mar.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY,

L. EVERETT, General Agent for 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 3008.
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

MANAGING AGENTS

UNITED STATE SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Freight and Passengers.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU
Leaves Hongkong. Arrives San FranciscoS.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Mar. 8th ... Mar. 28th
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 14th ... April 5th.
Sailing & Fares Subject to Change Without Notice.

SPECIAL THROUGH FARES

HONGKONG to EUROPE

via SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK

First Class throughout

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF £120/0/0—£112/0/0

includes

FIRST CLASS MINIMUM FARE BERTH TO SAN FRANCISCO
First Class Rail accommodations with stop-over privileges

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK

Accommodations any Atlantic Ocean Steamer.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

Leaves Hongkong. Arrives Manila.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Feb. 25th ... Feb. 27th
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 6th ... Mar. 7th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Freight Only

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: REISS & CO.

DAEWRIGHT for the HONGKONG DAILY
Central, Victoria, Hongkong London